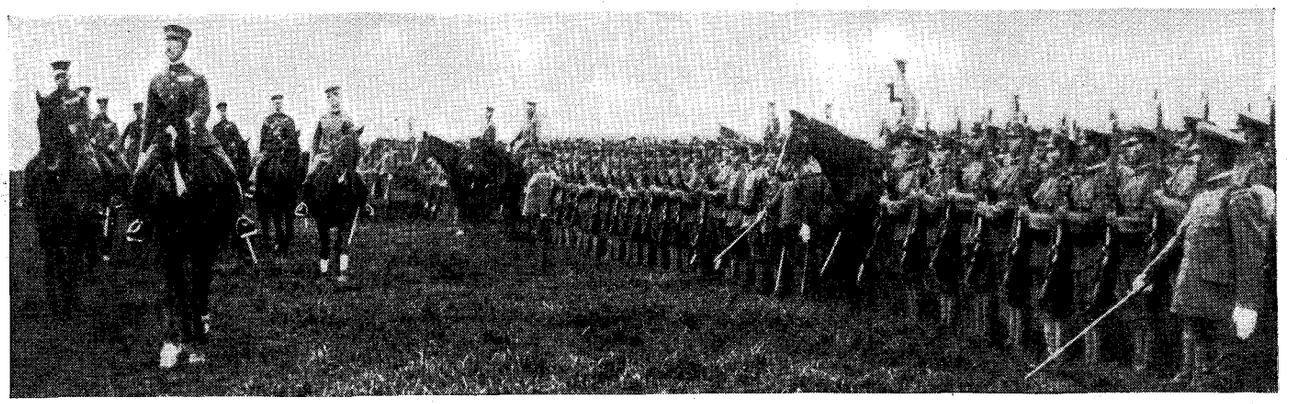
NEW YORK The Literary Digest September 1, 1934

Japan Is for Peace, Says Okada

The New Premier, Interviewed in Tokyo for The Literary Digest, *Calls War "Simply the Suicide of Civilization"*

By Edward Price Bell



The Emperor of Japan (the leading figure on horseback, at left) reviewing troops

[*This is the first of a series of articles by Edward Price Bell, who has been commissioned by this magazine to seek from the leading statesmen of the world a frank definition of the peculiar problems which confront them in their relations with other nations. It is our hope that these articles will give our readers a clearer understanding of the various factors which combine to unsettle international conditions and to cause the peoples of the world to live in a state of doubt and distrust. Mr. Bell has a distinguished record as a foreign correspondent.*—The Editor.]

Edward Price Bell

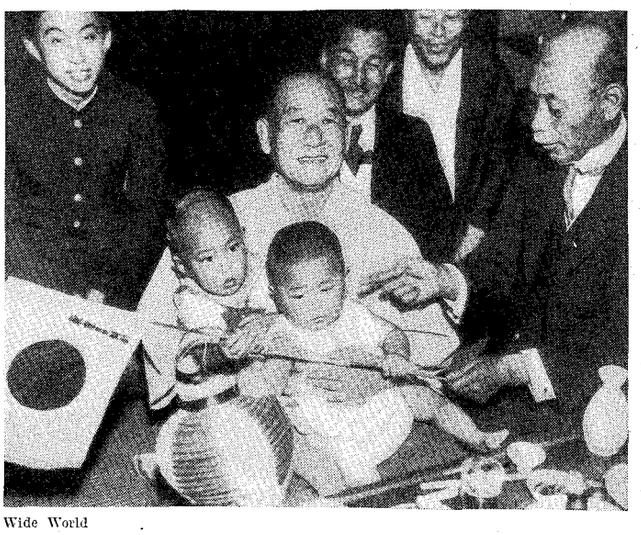
"I DESIRE, as my first word, to express my gratification that The Literary Digest has undertaken a searching inquiry into the conditions, temperamental, moral, intellectual, and material, in which is bound up the peace of the world. That is a great work, a work worthy of the Press. It is a work deserving the homage of governments and peoples. One can not magnify beyond its true proportions the duty of the Press, which is so powerful in our modern human life."

"Do you think the Press of the world is serving the cause of peace as well as it should?"

The new Premier of Japan, Admiral Keisuke Okada, hesitated a moment, a faint smile on his grave, pleasing features. Then he replied:

"Sometimes, yes. Sometimes, no. Ignorance, greed for a large public, and occasionally malice mar journalism's service to the cause of peace. Ignorance, perhaps, one can forgive, tho deploring it. When greed and malice put stumbling-blocks in the path of the peacemakers, they commit a crime against humanity."

An interview by Mr. Bell with Koki Hirota, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, appears on page thirteen.



Wide World

Premier Keisuke Okada in Japanese dress with his grandchildren at his private residence in Tokyo

"Peace is Japan's uppermost political ideal?"

"It is our uppermost ideal and our most resolute practical purpose. Peace, of course, stands at the head of all the world's needs. It is the substructure of all we have and all we ever can have, business, science, the esthetic arts, happiness, life. War is simply the suicide of civilization. Now, please mark this: Japan ensues, and will ensue, peace in the Far East not merely to enjoy the spiritual luxury of following a beautiful ideal. Ideality really has very little to do with it. The ideality, to be sure, is there; but what actually moves Japan to stand unflinchingly for law and order in this part of the world, for the peace of East Asia, is our nation's safety and the economic conditions by which it lives. In a word, the conditions which we have helped to establish in Manchukuo, and the peace of East Asia in general, signify security and continuing existence to Japan. To understand these facts is to understand the firmness of Japan's purpose."

"Do you expect friendly collaboration ultimately among Japan, Manchukuo, and China?"

"We strive untiringly toward

(*Continued on page 29*)

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Pact With Cuba Is First of New Tariff Treaties

Reciprocal Arrangement, Novel in American History, Is Expected to Produce Mutual Advantages for Both Countries

A new kind of reciprocal tariff arrangement, technically described as a "trade agreement" between Cuba and the United States—the first of its kind in American tariff history—was signed at the State Department and proclaimed by President Roosevelt on August 24.

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Cordell Hull

The agreement was signed in the presence of Secretary of State Cordell Hull; Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, Cuban Secretary of State; Manuel Marquez-Sterling, Cuban Ambassador at Washington; Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State; and Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador to Cuba, and brought to a successful termination negotiations which have been going on for more than a year.

In accordance with the tariff act passed last June the President can change existing rates up to 50 per cent. in reciprocal arrangements with other countries without submitting such Executive action to the approval of Congress.

Under the terms of the agreement, both Cuba and the United States will make distinct reductions in the tariff schedules affecting specified commodities. The agreement, which does not require approval of the Senate, or of Congress as a whole, is effective ten days after the signing of the treaty and is expected to produce mutual advantages for both Cuba and the United States.

The treaty is intended to improve economic conditions in Cuba, a country in which the United States has a special interest, and will help toward recovering what has in the past always been an excellent market for American goods. Prior to 1930, American exports to Cuba were estimated to be $150,000,000 annually, whereas last year they were only $22,674,000, less than one-sixth of the former figure. Imports were only $57,112,000, as compared with $362,265,000 in 1924. The American share in Cuba's total trade has also shown a sharp decline.

The full text of the agreement and the details of the schedules covered by the treaty were disclosed in a sixty-three-page pamphlet by the State Department. There are 426 items on which Cuba agrees to make tariff concessions to the United States and thirty-five items on which the United States makes concessions.

The chief American concessions are decreases in the rates on Cuban sugar, rum, tobacco, and off-season fruits and vegetables, which comprise over 90 per cent. of the island's exports to the United States. It is estimated that Cuba's trade gain will amount to $50,000,000 during the first year of the treaty's operation.

Most important of the concessions by the United States is the reduction of the rate on imports of raw Cuban sugar from 1½ cents a pound to nine-tenths of a cent, a decrease of 40 per cent. Cuba may not, however, exceed her quota of 1,902,000 short tons as provided under the Costigan-Jones Act. The most important concession by Cuba is a reduction in the duty on hog lard from $9.18 a hundred pounds to $2.73, which will be reduced in another year to $1.45.

Reich Expels American Writer

Dorothy Thompson, magazine writer and wife of the novelist Sinclair Lewis, was expelled from Germany last Saturday because she had written an "unfriendly" and "unsympathetic" interview with Chancellor Adolf Hitler in 1931, before he came to power. Mrs. Lewis was requested to leave Germany within twenty-four hours after the notice from the secret police and was told that if she did not go within that time she would be escorted to the frontier.

Mrs. Lewis is the first American correspondent asked to leave Germany. Two Russian correspondents were expelled last year.

Mrs. Lewis went immediately to Paris. She declared she would not request the American Government to protest the expulsion. In a copyrighted article cabled to Monday's New York *Times*, she stated that she believed she had been expelled because she had written about Hitler "as an ordinary man."

Hitler Starts the Saar Campaign With Plea to France

German propaganda efforts for the return of the Saar region to the Fatherland reached a climax in the address of Chancellor Adolf Hitler at Coblenz on Sunday. The campaign will be kept going until the plebiscite of January 13, 1935, when the 800,000 residents of the Saar basin, as provided in the Treaty of Versailles, will vote to decide whether the territory should go back to Germany, become a part of France, or remain, as at present, under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations.

Governed by a commission of five appointed by the League, the Saar region was given to France in 1919 for exploitation of its rich coal mines in compensation for German destruction of French mines during the World War.

Hitler's speech, before a crowd of 600,000, including 160,000 Saarlanders, was delivered at the mighty fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, the "Gibraltar of the Rhine," crowning a steep cliff 500 feet above the Rhine, at the point where the Moselle River empties into Germany's most historic stream. Ehrenbreitstein was held by the American Army of Occupation for the first four years after the Armistice was signed and afterwards for six years by the French until they evacuated it in November, 1929.

Chancellor Hitler was greeted with frenzied "heils" (hails) when he arrived at Ehrenbreitstein from Cologne and in the course of his emotional address, lasting three-quarters of an hour, he said:

"The Saar is the greatest problem now separating France from us. We shall not give up the conviction that the other side eventually will view this problem as it really is, and that France will not deny her assistance in solving it.

"There is no reason whatever why two great nations should remain forever hostile on this issue."

Also he promised political amnesty to Saar Socialists, Communists, and Catholic Centrists for all their past political "crimes," should they acknowledge themselves as sons and daughters of the Third Reich on plebiscite day. Bygones would be bygones, as Germany's hands would be outstretched to all those who would say on that day—he pledged—"I am a German."

He denied vehemently that Nazism meant turning away from Christianity. National Socialism, he declared, stands "on a basis of positive Christianity," and he explained: "The State protects religion, but it will not tolerate the nuisance of religion for political ends."

The day before Hitler's speech, in which he made the foregoing assertions, Berlin Associated Press cables reported that secret police were arresting dissenting pastors in a new "inquisition," and questioning them on three issues: their attitude toward Nazi Reichbishop Ludwig Mueller, their attitude toward the Nazi Government and their belief in Aryanism.

France's interest in the Saar plebiscite was partly shown by an official communiqué directing attention to the fact that all persons living in the Saar on June 28, 1919, and who will be at least twenty years old on January 13, 1935, would be entitled to vote in the Saar plebiscite if they had registered their names before September this year.

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Big Gains Cited in War on Depression

Emergency Council Reports 4,120,000 Reemployed Since Roosevelt Took Office; NRA to Be Reorganized; Liberty League and Schall Charges Draw Presidential Fire

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S fight against the depression reached another mile-stone this week. His National Emergency Council presented him with a 5,000-word report summarizing his whole recovery program for the first eighteen months of New Deal administration, while the NRA, the chief corner-stone of the industrial recovery program, reached critical stages of extensive overhauling and reorganization.

Altho a textile strike of 800,000 workers was brewing for September 4 as evidence that the industrial scene was far from quiet, the recovery survey submitted to the President by Donald R. Richberg, Secretary of the National Emergency Council, bristled with concrete achievements of the manifold government projects instituted since March 4, 1933.

Johnson's Position

Meanwhile the President set up temporary executive offices at Poughkeepsie, New York, a few miles from his home at Hyde Park, pending the completion of rebuilding operations at the White House. After attending the funeral last week of Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the House, at Carrollton, Illinois, the President had spent two full days in Washington conferring with his recovery chiefs on next winter's relief problems and on reorganization of the NRA. On arriving at Hyde Park early Sunday morning he announced that he was not taking another vacation, altho he hopes to attend the *America's* Cup races at Newport on September 15.

Before leaving Washington, the President settled one problem which vitally concerns the future of the NRA. He had persuaded Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, to remain at his post, but it appears clear that the General's authority in the future will be severely clipped. Henceforth, a group of advisers, headed by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Mr. Richberg, will set the policy for industrial codification, and General Johnson will become merely an administrator.

You're Not to Fly So Free, Birdie!

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*

This decision ended several weeks of rumors concerning the General's fate and ends the one-man rule that has characterized the NRA to date. Details of the reorganization, however, will probably remain in General Johnson's hands, altho the President announced that formal shifting of the set-up had been postponed for two weeks.

The reorganization is expected to include such features as the elimination of overlapping in codes (some firms now are assessed for costs of half a dozen separate codes), securing amendments to meet changed business conditions, merging of supplements and small codes wherever possible to reduce administrative costs, and completion of code memberships and budgets. It is hoped that the 700 codes can be pared down to about 300.

The press generally hailed the news of the NRA overhauling. The Newark *Evening News* said the step has come "not any too soon," pointing out that up to now, "bureau, commission, authority, and board followed each other, each born fully equipped with prerogatives, until the result has been waste, confusion and duplication." The New York *Herald Tribune*, however, was skeptical that the retention of General Johnson meant any very thorough overhauling, for, the paper said, "the General has seldom been inclined to see flaws in his own great handiwork."

Mr. Richberg's progress report on the recovery program included such summarized features as the following:

Richberg's Report

There were 40,180,000 persons employed last June, an increase of 4,120,000 over March, 1933, and of 2,320,000 over June, 1933.

Living costs increased 9.6 per cent. from June, 1933, to June, 1934, leaving a net increase of 25 per cent. in the purchasing power of wage-earners.

Total manufacturing wages increased from $96,000,000 a week in the above period to $132,000,000, or 37.5 per cent.

The average work week in industry has been reduced six hours and the average hourly earnings have been increased about 26 per cent.

Business trade associations have doubled in number, and membership of the American Federation of Labor has increased by 2,000,000.

Net profits of 506 corporations of all types rose from $157,579,000 in the first half of 1933 to $408,572,000 in the first half of 1934. Net profits of 402 industrial companies rose 600 per cent. in the same period.

Business failures in the period February to May, 1934, were more than 40 per cent. lower than in 1929.

The PWA has financed a $2,985,000,000 building program in whole or in part, excluding expenditures of $932,000,000 on non-construction projects.

A peak of 700,000 men will be at work on PWA projects in September, and the Department of Agriculture has 400,000 at work on its projects, including public roads.

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And How!

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*

The Labor Situation

Strikes continued to dominate the labor scene. Acting with the full support of the American Federation of Labor, officials of the United Textile Workers definitely set September 4 as the date for the walkout. Technically, the date is September 1, but the fourth will be the first full working-day of the month. Involved are 500,000 cotton workers and 300,000 in the silk, rayon, and woolen industries.

Belief that the President would be forced to step in and mediate grew as labor leaders let it be known that he was the only person who could stop the walkout. Last week the President by Executive Order reduced the weekly hours of 200,000 workers in the cotton-garment industry by 10 per cent. and increased wages 10 to 11 per cent., and this move was believed to increase somewhat the prospects for peaceful settlement. The strike threat was considered all the more serious because the textile industries were the first to be placed under NRA codes last year, and were the first to reflect substantial improvement in conditions.

What the textile union demands is recognition that it is the accredited representative of the employees, shorter hours and higher rates of pay.

Union officials admitted that their organizations were without funds to support

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Louisiana's Bitter Political War

By Upsetting the Even Tenor of "Kingfish" Long's Political Way, Mayor Walmsley of New Orleans Has Started a Battle

As Governor, and, now, Senior Senator from Louisiana, Huey P. Long has been nearly supreme in authority in his State. But lately the even tenor of the "Kingfish's" political life has been interrupted by Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans.

The Old Boy Will Stand For a Lot, But—

—Chase in the New Orleans *Item*

First, the Mayor defeated the Long Mayoralty candidate by winning the election himself. Now he opposes the Senator's candidates in the Congressional primary on September 11.

With threats, shouts, and orders to his henchmen, Senator Long moved into the primary campaign which has all the earmarks of a good old-fashioned mud-slinging battle. Long's chief political ally, Gov. Oskar K. Allen, called out the militia, and troops seized the registration office.

Both Sides Armed

Promptly, Mayor Walmsley swore in 500 extra policemen armed with submachine-guns to protect the City Hall just across the street. An injunction against the commanders of the militia authorized by Civil Judge Nat W. Bond to remove the State-enforced "partial militia" was useless. Deputies from the civil sheriff's office were refused admittance to Jackson Barracks when they sought Capt. Edward P. Benezech on a contempt charge.

Faced with belligerent opposition, Long began in earnest to gain control of the election machinery in the First and Second Congressional Districts, which include the City of New Orleans. At his order, Governor Allen called a special twelve-day session of the Legislature for the enactment of twenty-seven bills. To quicken legislative procedure, the bills were relegated to Long's hand-picked Ways and Means Committee in the House for approval, and the two-thirds rule was abolished for the straight majority for the first time in Louisiana's Legislature. Standing in the background, bellowing out "vote yes" when a bill was introduced, Long rushed his program through the House as the electric lights on the recording board showed a consistent majority of "yeas."

Removed from the House floor by the desperate opposition of the minority, Long and Governor Allen stood behind the iron rail in the rear of the chamber and shouted directions to their colleagues. In the minority's attempt to remove Long from the House as a non-member, allies of the Senator threatened to include newspaper men in the motion. Rupert Peyton, Representative, newspaper man, and a Long foe, moved into a vacant press seat and defied Long's men to expel him. Threats and raised fists were quieted, and the session was renewed, but Long came off the victor. Casting a shadow over reporters and city authorities with his militia, and threatening the press with new "spite laws," Long ruled the House and Senate in Baton Rouge. Leon Trice, a news-photographer, attempting to snap the Senator, got a clip behind the ear instead of a picture.

In the Senate, Long again took complete charge. Bills were passed by a monotonous "ten-two" without being read, discussed, or holding a roll-call. After a session of only three days the twenty-seven bills were passed, while three minutes were even devoted to some. To get under the State Constitution requirement of five days for an extraordinary session of the Legislature, time was added somewhere to make up the deficit.

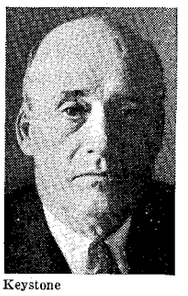
The passage of the bills makes the Senator virtually the sole authority in Louisiana. He has complete charge of the voting facilities. He has unlimited use of the militia. Special deputies, paid $5 a day by municipalities, or parishes, and selected by the Long-controlled Board of Election Supervisors, will distribute ballots.

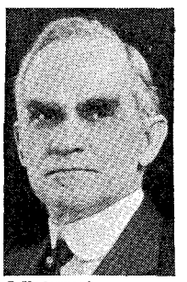
Drawing the net closer about his foe, Long pushed through a bill authorizing an investigation of gambling and vice in New Orleans. Such conditions have been reported as existing in the city long before Walmsley became Mayor, but it is asserted the action was taken in order to place Walmsley in the position of tolerating graft and vice.

On Saturday 100 leading citizens of New Orleans formed a non-partizan committee to preserve order on primary day, and called for volunteers, "having like aims," for service at the polls. Meanwhile, the Federal Grand Jury, which is investigating the income-tax returns of Senator Long and his political associates, summoned officials of the State Highway Department to appear before it, with records covering road construction during Long's Governorship.

Free-For-All Fight Starts For Speakership of House

A free-for-all fight for the all-important Speakership of the House of Representatives, made vacant by the death of Speaker Henry T. Rainey, got under way last week


Keystone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Sam Rayburn (left), and Joseph W. Byrns

and promises to enliven things for President Roosevelt and the Democratic Party until the issue is settled at a party caucus when Congress convenes in January.

One interesting aspect of the situation is what President Roosevelt may or may not do to influence the selection. He must have a Speaker who can put through additional New Deal legislation. On the other hand, as the correspondents point out, other Presidents who have attempted to dictate the choice of Speaker "have had their fingers burned."

Out front in the race is the present Majority Leader, Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, who is favored because the Speakership is a logical promotion from his present post. If he wins, the fight will then turn on the Majority Leadership. Mr. Byrns at sixty-five looks back upon a quarter of a century in Congress.

One of Mr. Byrns's chief rivals is William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, whose candidacy has been strengthened by the support of his fellow Alabamian, Representative John McDuffie, who renounced his own claims.

Mr. Bankhead has been in Congress since 1917 and is now Chairman of the House Rules Committee.

Two other Southern contenders for the Speakership are Representative Sam Rayburn, of Texas, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who has been a member of the House since 1913, and Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, who served in the World War and was elected to his present post in 1921.

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Underwood

John E. Rankin (left), and William B. Bankhead

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New York City Cash Robbery Sets Record

A Daring Gang of Eleven "Mobsters" Seizes $427,950 From an Armored Truck in Broad Daylight, Makes a Perfect Getaway in a Speed-Boat, and Leaves Few Clews

THE vice-president of the insurance company which made good the $427,950 seized in broad daylight from an armored car in New York last week, smiled and said he couldn't believe "we won't get this back." Why? "Too many fingers in *this* pie."

But to the police the largest cash hold-up in the history of crime—it took eleven men to carry out a robbery which stunned and astounded not only the police, but public officials, as well—had its annoying features. The bills were all of small denominations, none of them marked for identification, and the gang made such a perfect getaway—via the water—that few clews were left for the police to work on.

Careful Planning

These were some of the theories which the police considered: A gang of criminals from outside New York City, probably the band which took $130,000 at the Pennsgrove, New Jersey, bank earlier this year, planned and executed the hold-up; bootleggers, who have been in penury since repeal, plotted the raid with the aid of some directing genius—a former military man, or a former policeman—and with the assistance of thugs of bathtub gin days; or a new underworld leader, intelligent, daring, able to dominate his "mob," and gifted with the imagination of a stage-director, or orchestra leader, plotted the robbery, and directed its execution.

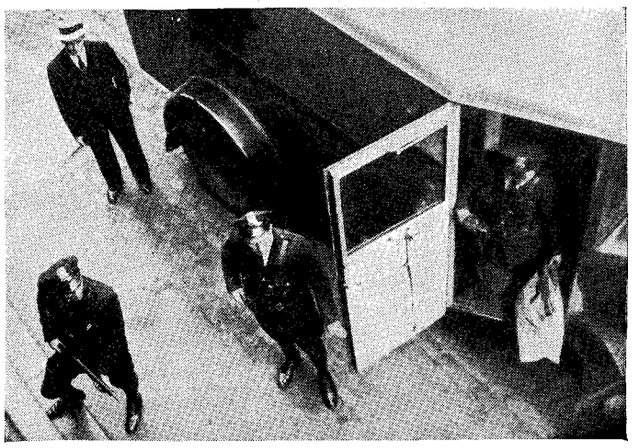
Gerald Chapman

Anyhow, they concluded, it wasn't Dillinger — which was about the only conclusion they had. Dillinger was a mere pickpocket compared with these criminals whose ingenious maneuvers threw the police completely off the trail of fleeing automobiles. The switch to boats might have been only another blind intended to cover the back tracking of the outlaws to some safe hiding-place not far from the scene of the crime.

The crime showed careful and fascinating planning. Three cars, a pedler's push-cart, machine-guns, and two speed-boats were used in the hold-up and getaway. Dillinger in his heyday never undertook such daring banditry. Gerald Chapman, considered the most heavily endowed with gray matter of all criminals before he was hanged for murdering a policeman in Connecticut, engineered the Leonard Street hold-up in New York, and got away with $2,450,000 in bonds from a mail-truck.

But bonds and cash are entirely different forms of loot, the best of criminals will agree. Cash, because it can be disposed of readily, is much more convenient.

Few other hold-ups in the United States —or anywhere else for that matter—have been packed with as much "ten-twent'-thirt'" melodrama as the Great Armored Car Robbery. The biggest haul on record was $2,870,000 taken by six armed men from the Lincoln, Nebraska, National Bank in 1930. But of this amount, only $20,000 was in cash. Police recovered $583,000 worth and found proof that the rest had been destroyed.



Wide World

An armored truck stops to deliver part of its hard-cash load

The largest cash robbery before the Brooklyn hold-up probably was that of a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad train in Rondout, Illinois, on the night of June 12, 1924, when more than $2,000,000 was stolen, $300,000 of it in cash. Ten men were apprehended within a month; some still are in jail.

On November 13, 1931, five men took $82,000 from the Citizens National Bank of Rahway, New Jersey; seven men once took $175,000 in securities and cash from the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, and, last February, bandits, possibly the same who "pulled" the successful job in Brooklyn last week, took $130,000 from the Pennsgrove, New Jersey, National Bank.

In New York, $150,000 was taken from a jewel-store in 1932, and, on July 8, 1933, five men got away with $23,838 from a Corn Exchange Bank branch. Incidentally, one of the first times the submachine-gun was used by "mobsters" in hold-ups in the East was when a gang raided a mail-truck in the heart of Elizabeth, New Jersey, on October 14, 1926, and escaped with $167,000 in registered-mail consignments.

Experts predicted the armored-car robbery would usher in a new era of crime. Going back to the days when the James brothers executed the first daylight bank robbery at Liberty, Missouri, on February 14, 1866, taking away with them less than $10,000, technique advanced in direct ratio with civilization. There were no timings, rehearsals, decoys, or "plants," then. Armed force and numbers were the chief weapons used by the bandits of that time.

After the James boys came Oliver Curtis Perry, one of the most spectacular train-robbers; "Big Jim" Averill and his gang of stage-coach robbers; Colorado's "Black Phantom," Billy the Kid of the Southwestern Badlands, and others. But the James brothers eclipsed them all.

Few nationally-known criminals emerged during the World War period, but, with the advent of prohibition, a new type of criminal arrived—the gangster. Towering above all these prohibition era public enemies were Al Capone and Gerald Chapman. "Dick" Whittemore was another. Chapman and Whittemore are dead and Capone has just been sent to America's "Devil's Island," Alcatraz Island, off the California coast.

Modern Technique

Dillinger's career was short in years, and light in cash compared with the haul made in Brooklyn. Because of their technique, the armored-car bandits were thought by police to be hold-overs from the rum-running racket. At any rate, those eleven brazen bandits started things. Three days after the Brooklyn hold-up, thugs forced a mail-truck to the curb in Butler, Pennsylvania, held the driver at bay with pistols, and escaped with three sacks said to contain $50,000. Once such a wave starts, crime experts agree, it spreads rapidly.

Armored-car hold-ups have been surprizingly few in number in this country. A car belonging to the Briggs Express Company was blown up in Pittsburgh, but the haul largely was securities.

In the Brooklyn case, the United States Trucking Company, which owned the armored car, and the Commercial Union

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"Roosevelt, Roche, and Recovery"

Under This Slogan, Josephine Roche, Coal-Owner and Labor's Friend, Fights for the Democratic Nomination to the Colorado Governorship, and She Writes Her Own Ticket

By Millard Milburn Rice

FOR the second time in seven years the name of Josephine Aspinwall Roche is being injected into the dinner-table conversation of the citizens of Colorado. They are wondering if she is to be their next Governor. They don't compare her with Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming, nor with "Ma" Ferguson of Texas, for Josephine Roche is neither out to succeed a husband who is dead, nor to "vindicate" a husband who is alive. She stands alone, and the people of the State must judge her on her own merits.

It was in 1927 that Miss Roche last set Colorado astir. She had inherited from her father a substantial block of stock in the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, and, backed by the small stockholders, had succeeded in electing a board of directors to support her policies. Since 1914 she had been fighting for improved conditions for the mine-workers, and she now moved to realize this objective.

A meeting was called at which Miss Roche proposed that the United Mine Workers of America be asked to unionize the laborers in the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company's mines. Her fellow-stockholders were aghast. One of them said he would sell his shares immediately—which was just the chance Miss Roche had been waiting for. She bought the block and assumed control of the company. In a short time her workers were unionized.

Her rivals were bitter. They had been "sold out." They started a price-cutting war and cut wages and coal-prices fifty to seventy-five cents a ton. It looked bad for the Roche company, but Roche employees were healthy and contented. They voluntarily offered to lend half their wages to "Josephine" until the war was over. Ultimately, the rigid competition was slackened, and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company came through intact.

Her Background

This is the woman who plunges into the gubernatorial pool without the aid of a family spring-board. Forty-eight years old, and distinctly feminine, there are none of the usual semimasculine trappings about her, such as flat-heeled shoes, and severely cut clothes. Her movements are quick, almost nervous, but they also are feminine. Her face is framed in soft waves of unbobbed hair; a smile comes readily to her firm lips. Many of her statements are punctuated by a pleasant, slightly nervous laugh. One might apply to her personality such adjectives as forceful, vital, direct.

Josephine Roche knows human nature, and her own way about politically. The background for this knowledge was laid by an A.B. from Vassar in 1908. From that time on, her energies have been almost

Acme

Josephine Aspinwall Roche

equally divided between social service and politics. She served from 1915 to 1918 as probation-officer of the Denver Juvenile and Family Court. Before her desk passed many of the delinquent and underprivileged children of a large city, leaving their indelible impression upon her sympathies.

In 1910, she took her M.A. from Columbia, at the same time the present Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, was made a Master of Arts. There these kindred spirits met and formed a friendship which has deepened with the years. Its basis was a distinctly similar view-point upon social and economic problems. In many respects these two feminine public figures are much alike.

During the World War, Miss Roche was stationed in England as a special agent for the Belgian Relief Commission. Later she organized Belgian relief in New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont under Herbert Hoover.

In 1918, President Wilson appointed her to the Committee on Public Information. She was made Director of the Foreign Language Information Service. By bringing together the editors of foreign-language newspapers throughout the country, she effectively carried to the foreign population clear information concerning America's war aims and activities.

There followed a variety of social-service activities, including editorial directorship of the United States Children's Bureau; additional work in Denver's Juvenile Court under Judge Ben Lindsey; investigations for the Russell Sage Foundation; campaigns against child labor in Colorado's beet-fields. On July 2, 1920, Miss Roche married Edward Hale Bierstadt, well-known writer of continuity material for advertising to be broadcast on the radio, from whom she was divorced two years later.

She continued to use her maiden name during her marriage—as does Miss Perkins—tho she is not a member of the Lucy Stone League. Like Miss Perkins, also, Miss Roche sets up a strong barrier between her private and public lives. It is almost impossible to get her to discuss the private side. She prefers to stick to the "issues."

It is upon the basis of her labor policies in her own coal company that Miss Roche declares, in effect, "the New Deal is not new to us. We have been practising it for six years." She had much to do with the formulation of the National Bituminous Coal Code, and is a member of the bituminous coal authority. The Roche battle-cry in her campaign is "Roosevelt, Roche, and Recovery." She goes to the voters of Colorado on a platform of unquestioned indorsement of the New Deal, whose principles she would apply to her own State. Her conversation and her public addresses bristle with phrases such as "special privileged minorities," "human and economic deficit," "human and economic wastes."

The Roche candidacy was announced from Washington not long after she was entertained at tea by Mrs. Roosevelt. She declines, however, to discuss the question as to whether this meeting had any significant connection with her decision to enter the Colorado gubernatorial lists. It is no secret, on the other hand, that the Senior Senator from Colorado, Edward P. Costigan, whom she helped to elect in 1930, and with whom she has worked in perfect harmony for many years both in politics and business, is one of her strongest supporters. For a number of years before his election, Senator Costigan was general counsel of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, maintaining his law-offices with the company.

Her Opponents

Opposed to Miss Roche in the Democratic primaries is the present Governor of Colorado, Edwin C. Johnson. William H. (Billy) Adams, former Governor, withdrew from the race. "Billy" Adams is admittedly the most astute politician of either major party in Colorado. He served three terms as Governor, and has held public office for more than forty years. Miss Roche, on the other hand, has the indorsement of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, which is a formidable ally.

There are numerous planks in the Roche platform, of course. Perhaps the principal ones are a Constitutional Convention to revise the Colorado Constitution along more liberal lines; and a State income tax to place a larger share of taxation upon large incomes and to prevent the escape of taxation through tax-exempt securities.

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Topics of the Day

How Canada's Police Deal With Crime News Should the police make public through the newspapers the details and the clews of sensational crimes, and their plans for apprehending the criminals? The rigid censorship established by the Canadian law-enforcement agencies in the recent kidnaping of John S. Labatt, wealthy brewer of London, Ontario, brings up again the ever-perplexing problem of whether publication of police data hinders or aids in solving crimes.

In a general way, it has been true that American newspapers have succeeded in printing details of kidnapings and other famous criminal cases. Not only have the police permitted publication of known facts, but, in many instances, the press has disclosed the plans and tips of the police in tracking down the criminals. Often there has been competition among various police units or officials in vying for personal publicity in the papers. Usually the criminals have been able to learn only too much of what the police were going to do, and whom they suspected.

The Labatt kidnaping brought out the difference in Canadian and American methods. Not only did the police keep strictly to themselves all they knew of the case, but Canadian newspaper men did not seem to expect the police to cooperate in making the news available to the public.

In contrast to the usual newspaper attitude that the public is entitled to know the full facts, the Toronto *Globe*, in commenting on the Labatt affair, defended the authorities for being tight-lipped, and condemned the lack of ordered method which "permits, even encourages, the premature publication of details which should be held in closest confidence by the responsible authorities."

Even so, an unfortunate consequence of censorship was the wide-spread publication in newspapers of both countries of countless rumors having little basis in fact.

* * * *

What Would G.B.S. Say About "Movies" Now? The World War already was raging during the summer of 1914 when the vexing problem of motion-picture morals was added to the troubles of George Bernard Shaw.

In his now customary manner, the Irish dramatist aired his opinions by taking the opposite point of view. To Mr. Shaw the danger from the cinema was not "immorality," but "morality."

Since its public is almost universal, the cinema must appeal to all nations, all types, and all moral codes to earn the illusive profit. In his desperate attempts to secure profits the producer tries to satisfy the tastes of the laborer and the governess, the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated. And for G. B. S. "the leveling down has been thoroughly accomplished. . . . But it is quite a mistake to suppose that conventional morality is all of one piece the world over."

This excess of morality to appease an international audience was, to this critic, the underlying danger.

The motion-pictures have long followed the policy of *laissez faire*, and this custom of "letting well enough alone" has prevented any economic or artistic improvement in Hollywood.

In criticizing the English cinema, Mr. Shaw pointed out this same fault. His solution was a State-endowed motion-picture art to insure an intelligent criticism of prevailing morals, romantic sentimentality, and self-complacency, which the cinema glorified. What Mr. Shaw thinks of the prevailing wave of censorship in the United States he has not disclosed. Characteristically, he might disagree with his opinion of twenty years ago and champion the policy of *laissez faire*, in his usual refreshing and convincing style—at least convincing to Mr. Shaw.

* * * *

No Dividend or Pay To a Store's Owners An unusual business experiment, with interesting social implications, has been begun by the Hearn department store, one of the oldest retail organizations in New York City.

Beginning this month, and continuing for a year, Hearn's will operate on a basis of no dividend or salary to its owner-management, according to Maurice Levin, President.

Profits will be turned back into lower prices to "enable people to buy more of the things they need, stimulate trade, and provide more employment." Hearn's can do this because there are no stockholders, bondholders, or bankers in the business. The store also is on a cash basis. Mr. Levin believes that more goods will pass over counters, more mills will be busy, and more jobs will result. In short, he hopes, in this novel manner, to speed recovery.

Mr. Levin said he had discussed his plan with General Johnson, Mayor LaGuardia, Alfred E. Smith, and other prominent public leaders, all of whom, according to him, have indorsed it enthusiastically. He said he found them "pretty unanimously of the opinion that it would be a good thing for American industry to forget about dividends for a year, and turn its efforts to building business instead."

The plan will be watched closely by those who feel that recovery—in industry, at any rate—continues to rest not with the Government alone, but with enterprising and resourceful business men who are not altogether obsessed with the making of profits.

Paris Couturier, Poor, Sighs for a Monarchy M. Paul Poiret, formerly one of France's most famous dressmakers, is penniless—or nearly so—in his Paris penthouse where he sits cutting out dresses through the grace of his landlord, who still has faith in him.

The 1929 unpleasantness started M. Poiret on his downfall. Yachts, chateaux—all have gone to pay off debts. Now M. Poiret stands in line once a month for his $26.60 from the Government. Ten years ago he was numbered among the most wealthy persons in France, but, to-day, he gets his food in a charity restaurant, and his clothes come from friends who are "most kind."

M. Poiret is pessimistic about Paris. "It is no longer the fashion center," he said. "The only well-dressed women are in London. London dressmaking is in the hands of artistic people."

This will be welcome news to the women of England, who have suffered for generations from a charge of dowdiness.

However, there is a slight catch in M. Poiret's tribute. He believes in monarchy as a stimulant to style and where else but in England does it survive to-day in full panoply?

He sighs for a revival of the monarchy in France, for "a gorgeous court, around which talent and beauty can revolve in brilliance as it did when knighthood was in flower." All of which suggests that one's occupation is likely to color one's political convictions.

* * * *

Crooning as Weapon For a Labor-War Ingenuity evidently is not a Yankee monopoly. If radio-crooning can be said to be a child of American genius, it has remained for Mexicans to employ it as a weapon in a labor-war.

At station XEAL (should one pronounce it ZEAL?) the radio-sobbers have been on strike—a hunger strike. Famished, they still projected their tremolos and falsettos into the ether. As they murmured into the microphone, foodless for three days, many detected increasing feebleness in their lullabies, and an ardent yearning for piping-hot tamales, steaming tortillas, and succulent frijoles.

Meanwhile, sympathetic announcers interposed to berate the Ericsson Telephone Company, charging that the broadcasting staff had not been paid for two months. They defied the world to make them eat until they were paid.

The Ericsson firm has disclaimed ownership of XEAL. This, however, is a detail which should not blind us to the artfulness of the plan of campaign.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Cornelia Otis Skinner, daughter of Otis Skinner, has established a wide reputation for her "solo-dramas," of which she is both author and interpreter, as well as general director, star, and company. She attended Bryn Mawr College, where she demonstrated a decided flair for acting. She is tall, statuesque, a brunette, is married to Alden Blodgett and has a young son. Hers is a specialized field, requiring a thorough knowledge of the theater from every possible technical angle, from costuming to lighting and staging. In addition to her theatrical work, she is a frequent contributor to magazines.

Drawing by Ben Solowey

What's the Name, Please?

Keisuke Okada—Premier of Japan (p. 3)—as if spelled *kay'soo-kay o-kah'dah.*

Koki Hirota—Japanese Foreign Minister (p. 13)—quite simple: *ko'kee hee-ro'tah.*

Leveson Gower—family name of the Earl of Granville—believe it or not, *loo'sun gore.*

Minehan—studied youthful American tramps—rimes with *tinny pan.*

Piccard—first of the stratospherists—not *pick* and not *card,* but *pea* and *car: pea-car.*

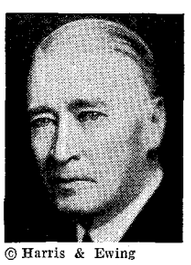
—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Albert Halper, thirty-year-old novelist, has just written his second book, "The Foundry," and has set out on his "grand tour" of Europe, made possible through a Guggenheim Fellowship. He was born in Chicago, was graduated from high school, worked at many types of manual labor jobs, and has been factory-hand, office-worker, and once was a postal sorter in the Chicago central post-office. The author of many short stories, his first novel, "Union Square," was hailed widely as an example of a good proletarian novel. He is short and stocky, recently has grown a mustache, and is getting slightly bald.

Otis Barton, aide to Dr. William Beebe, with whom he recently descended more than half a mile below sea-level, a greater ocean depth than man had ever gone before, is the inventor of the bathysphere, a specially constructed steel ball, in which the descent was made. Mr. Barton, a graduate of Groton and Harvard, conceived the idea of the bathysphere when he still was in school, and interested Doctor Beebe in it. The device, built at a cost of more than $25,000, has six-inch fused quartz windows to resist the great pressure of ocean depths while the occupants make observations. Barton has shot big game in Africa and dug for fossils in Persia and Mesopotamia. He is an enthusiastic aviator.

Keystone

John Wellington Finch, new Director of the Bureau of Mines, whose appointment, despite the objections of Postmaster-General Farley, was hailed by the press as a victory for Secretary of the Interior Ickes, is a heavy-set man of medium height, an all-round sportsman, a former Dean of the School of Mines, Idaho. Mr. Farley's objection to Doctor Finch was said to be that he had applied for the position under the Hoover Administration. Mr. Ickes insisted that he was the man for the job. Doctor Finch likes riding and shooting, is diplomatic and tactful, has been described as a "business statesman," prefers teaching to travel, altho he passed five years in the East, from Siberia to the Dutch East Indies.



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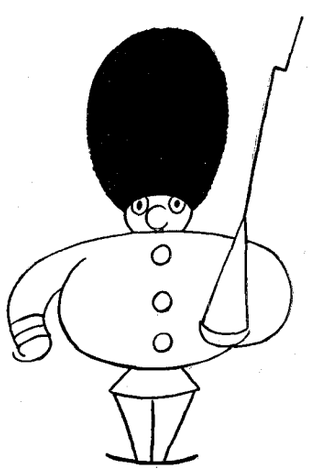
Representative Adolph J. Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, who has succeeded the late Speaker Henry T. Rainey as dean of the House of Representatives, is a small, stocky, florid man with thick, almost white hair. For twenty-eight years he has been in Congress, representing a Chicago district. Mr. Rainey had served for thirty years. Born a Czech—April 4, 1866—Mr. Sabath was educated in the schools of his native town, and went to Chicago in 1881. He was graduated from a business college and Lake Forest University. After serving as a justice of the peace he was a Chicago municipal court judge for twelve years, and then was elected to Congress.

Wide World

Comics—And Their Creators

O. (Otto) Soglow was born in New York City thirty-four years ago. After the usual scribblings on walls and sidewalks which every potential cartoonist has done in his time, he worked at a number of jobs which he hated. Later, he studied at the Art Students' League in New York. He peddled his drawings to a number of magazines from the adventurous to the humorous, *Life, Judge, Colliers,* and *The New Yorker* among them. He illustrated thirteen books and has three of his own. He now does comic-strips for the Hearst papers. In September the famous *King,* who reigned for a few years in *The New Yorker,* is abdicating in order to reign in the New York *American* and other Hearst newspapers. Mr. Soglow occasionally draws for *The New Masses.* His latest book is "Wasn't the Depression Terrible?"

O. Soglow



Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Sentinel Louie

It is almost a year since *Sentinel Louie* made his first public appearance. Before that he was just a nondescript soldier bumming his way from war to war. He wanted to become a watchman, but didn't want to release his uniform. So he was made a sentinel.

He belongs to no particular country, in fact, he does sentry-duty for no reason at all. He is a genial, good-natured little fellow, not too brilliant, but, then, one doesn't have to be brilliant to study human nature as it passes by one's sentry-box.

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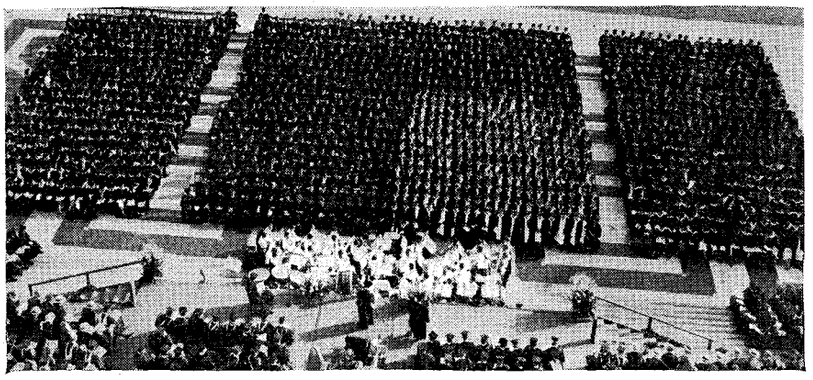
At the Observation Post

Serious Indictment of the Present American System of Higher Education, With Its Mass Production of Graduates, Seen in Six-Year Test of Classes in Pennsylvania Colleges

ONE of the phenomena of the Great Boom was the mass production of college graduates. Under the blazing sun of the prosperity that was to last forever there developed an enormous popular thirst for higher education, or at least for its certificates. The result was a rush to Alma Mater resembling a stampede, and the hasty expansion of the educational mill to absorb the grist. On a par with the ideal of two cars in every garage was that of a college degree-holder in every home.



Acme

Mass production of college graduates, a phenomenon of the Great Boom, continues to-day. The picture shows a scene at a large Eastern university

Much the same demand exists to-day, despite the depression. College and university enrolment has suffered comparatively little from hard times. As in the case of the automobile, one of the last things to be relinquished by the American family in distress has been the ambition of its offspring to be college-bred. The assembly-line of culture must still operate with its old precision if it would supply its market.

A Six-Year Study

It is so operating. But in the meantime it is undergoing some very critical scrutiny, based on the growing doubt that higher education, in any genuine sense, can be adapted to mass production. College degrees, yes. They can be provided in satisfactory volume even tho at every step of fabrication the standard requirements be stiffened, as they have been. There can be little question that boys and girls to-day must work much harder for the credits which entitle them to a sheepskin than did their fathers and mothers. It is quite as patent that they have accepted the challenge and in greater proportion than in any previous generation are winning through to their goal. But that is not the point of the query, which is: What do they really know when they get through, or, what in the form of an effective education have they to show for their four-year effort and the money and pains spent on them in the course of it?

Very little, if we are to believe the results of a survey now being completed under the guidance of the Carnegie Foundation. This investigation, known as the "Pennsylvania Study," was initiated by the Association of College Presidents of the State of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania State Department of Public Instruction. It is presided over by Dr. William S. Learned of the Carnegie Foundation staff and has the cooperation of thirty-odd colleges in the State. Over a period of six years it has been testing for the assimilation of key information the various classes in these institutions.

The questions posed for the purpose are not of the ordinary examination type. They are at once much simpler and more searching, altho requiring from the student merely a "yes" or "no," or a plus or minus sign, or, as in the case of the vocabulary test, the underlining of a synonym to indicate his acquaintance with the word.

The vocabulary test, a fair sample, has consisted of a list of 100 words in "familiar use by educated people." The average senior in six representative institutions recognized only sixty-one out of the 100 words, the average freshman fifty-six—a gain of five words in three years. "The story of the test," to quote the annual report of the Carnegie Foundation, "brings us face to face with the familiar poverty of campus language, the absence of conversation on subjects of study, and the dearth of general reading on the part of students. A student out of the lower quarter of this senior group, in a paper completed with meticulous pains, recognizes only twenty-three out of the 100 words correctly, is ignorant of such words as *insert*, *lenient*, *baffle* and *immerse;* thinks that *culpable* means *tender*, that *declivity* means *climate*, and that *demure* means *abject*. . . . To a senior with average score the word *benighted* means *weary*, *recreant* means *diverting*, and *spurious* means *foamy*." "Possibly," adds Dr. Learned, "the fact that he takes the word *assiduous* to mean *foolish* may help explain his case."

In general, the tests have shown either that freshmen retained more knowledge in a given field than seniors or that the seniors' superiority was so small as to offer no remote justification for the years of academic application which separated them.

All of which, in Doctor Learned's opinion, constitutes a serious indictment of the American system of administering and measuring education. It is administered, as he says, in "isolated packages of specific ideas, segregated for the time being in self-contained 'courses,' elected semester-wise and cut off by their examinations and 'credits' from any other living connections." Naturally, as one course succeeds another and the credits toward a degree are secured, like bolts in a chassis, the average student relieves his mind of what has gone before in favor of the tasks ahead of him. This accumulation of credits, as a measure of intellectual stature, is, to Doctor Learned's way of thinking, "somewhat analogous to a record of physical growth that should content itself with adding together the amounts or weights of food daily administered to a child and take no thought of the actual growth of the child itself."

New System Needed

But there can be no doubt that it is a convenient system, given the mass-production idea. The raw material moves from point to point on schedule. No interruptions, no congestion.

Consider the complications that would ensue were the counting of credits abandoned for a less automatic method of valuation. Suppose not the information a student might temporarily retain but his ability to think with it thereafter were the objective and criterion of his college career. This would require personal cultivation, which is costly in time and money (a highly developed tutorial system, let us say); and schedules and curricula too elastic to resemble an assembly line.

With such a change there would be fewer graduates. This would by no means satisfy the huge popular demand for degrees, but it would make each degree stand for something. And it would save a lot of boys and girls a great deal of effort and expense in the pursuit of a useless badge.

Well, not entirely useless. There is something to be said for the possession of a college degree as an offset to a feeling of inferiority which might otherwise seriously damage a youth's prospects. This, of course, is the real reason behind the national urge for it. But how long will that urge last if it can be demonstrated that one may know quite as much, if not more, without attending college? W. M. H.

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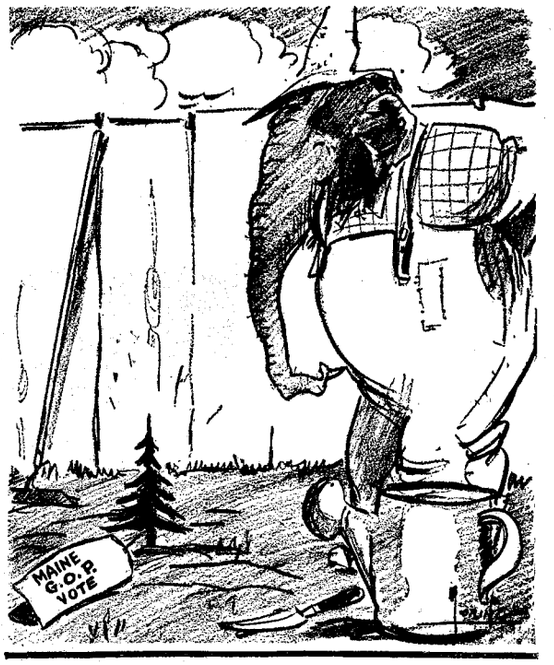
News and Comment From the National Capital

In Maine, the "Barometer State," the Election Ten Days Hence Is Considered a Test of the New Deal, Yet National Leaders Do Not Regard the Issue as Clear-Cut

THE national political managers of the major parties have completed their preliminary soundings in Maine. Several of the oratorical "Big Berthas" have stumped the State and returned to Washington. Political ballyhoo aside, it seems to be agreed that the Democrats will carry the State election on September 10 insofar as it relates to the Governorship, but that the Republicans will reelect conservative Senator Frederick Hale, and have a good chance to recover one or both of the Congressional Districts which went over into the Democratic column two years ago.

Such a result would give neither side complete satisfaction. Senator Hale, a "Tory" in the eyes of the President, is likely to be returned not because of that fact, but more because Maine has the fixed habit of returning its Senators. Gov. Louis J. Brann, a backer of the New Deal, is likely to be returned not because of that fact, but because of the record he has made in two years.



Growing Prospects for September 10

—Loring in the Providence *Journal*

Those are the frank private convictions on both sides of the political fence in Washington. However, Maine wouldn't be the "Barometer State" which it is if the Republicans nationally did not hail the election of Hale as a repudiation of the New Deal he opposes, and the Democrats nationally did not seize upon the reelection of Brann as vindicating the New Deal in the first Statewide general election of the season.

Issue Is New Deal

The same may be said with less certainty about the Congressional elections in Maine. While the issue in these three contests between the two major parties roughly is the New Deal, it is complicated by a great many local and personal considerations. In all three Congressional districts, it is privately conceded, these are likely to weigh as heavily as the popular judgment on the NRA, the AAA, and the kindred units of the Roosevelt program which have been felt directly in the Pine-tree State.

Owing to cheaper living costs, the NRA minimum wage of $14 a week is equivalent to $20 a week in some parts of Maine. It helps explain why employers in Maine are not enthusiastic about the NRA. Whether they and their sympathizers are more numerous than the beneficiaries of this minimum wage may be the decisive factor in two of the districts. The newsprint industry believes it has fared badly under the NRA. Democratic leaders have no doubt that many voters whose jobs have been affected adversely as a result will take it out on the Democratic Congressmen.

And the AAA has meant less to the highly independent Maine farmers than to their brethren of the West, with whom they feel little in common.

In view of all the compensating factors, however, the national political leaders who want their word respected after the Maine election agree privately that the New Deal does not come to a clear-cut issue "Down East." If it be true in Maine, as in much of the rest of the country, that President Roosevelt is more popular than his policies, neither does the election afford a clear test on that basis. The Democratic Senatorial nominee, F. Harold Dubord, who also is the Democratic National Committeeman, hardly personifies Mr. Roosevelt in his candidacy against Senator Hale. Nor does any of the Democratic Congressional candidates.

The candidate who comes closest to standing for the Roosevelt strength is Governor Brann. Yet he is an altogether different type. Whatever his platform support of the Roosevelt policies, his State policies, in some major respects, are at variance with the New Deal philosophy. Hence, while the national budget is deliberately unbalanced in the Federal Government's vast spending campaign, Maine triumphantly closed its books on July 31 with a balanced budget. In two years, the costs of State Government had been reduced by $10,743,566. It represents a saving of $13.47 to every man, woman, and child in the State. Leaders in Washington doubt if any State in the Union has made a better record in these times.

The agreement stops there. Whether the credit belongs to the Democrats, or to the Republicans, is a point in dispute. While the Democrats contend that the initiative came from a Democratic Governor, the Republicans reply that it was a Republican Executive Council, and a Republican House of Representatives, which made possible the meritorious achievements of the Brann Administration.

Also mixing the issues is the circumstance that, while in Washington it is the Democratic Administration which forces the fight on the power interests, in the Third Congressional District of Maine it is the Republican candidate, Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor, who stands out as the foe of the "power monopoly" in the State. It even is charged that his defeat for Congress two years ago might be traced to "knifing" in his own party.

Despite all these conflicting factors to complicate the post-election interpretations, it is traditional to look to Maine for the first sign of major changes in national sentiment. It is the first State to elect its members of Congress, holding its biennial election on the second Monday in September.

The fact that Maine gave warning two years ago of the approaching tidal wave against the "ins" has buttressed the old, tho widely challenged, political axiom that "as Maine goes, so goes the nation." In view of Maine's normal Republicanism, the Democratic national organization has tried to avoid putting itself in line for a setback.

Party Activity

The truth is, however, that both national organizations are doing their utmost to back the representatives of their parties in Maine. Anxious Administration officials coach the Maine Democrats, and equally vigilant Republican leaders give counsel to the State Republican organization.

The Republican candidate for Governor is Alfred Ames, a prosperous lumberman. While respected in business circles, he is not considered an overly strong political figure.

Against him is the popular, colorful figure of Governor Brann. He is a fluent speaker, and liberal enough to catch the fancy of the independent voters.

Underlying these Congressional returns throughout the country lies the verdict on whether the President is to be given a mandate to proceed with the New Deal. All the indications to date are that Mr. Roosevelt will win decisive majorities in the new Congress.

DIOGENES.

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Hirota—Apostle of Concrete Diplomacy

Japanese Foreign Minister Is Skeptical of the Value of Pacts, and Prefers to Promote World Peace by Friendly Handling of Specific Questions as They May Arise

By Edward Price Bell

"PEACE in the Far East and throughout the world is the supreme objective of Japan."

So said Koki Hirota, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, as his opening declaration.

Then he went on, speaking occasionally in English, but usually in Japanese through an accomplished interpreter, Toshikazu Kasé, a young Harvard graduate.

"When I state that world peace is the supreme objective of Japan, I envisage the whole of Japan, the Throne, the Government, and the People," Mr. Hirota continued. "The Japanese always have been a peace-esteeming nation. This fact, despite any appearances or misapprehensions to the contrary, stands out definitely in our history. We knew 300 years of unbroken peace and hence are not unaware of the blessings of peace. We know it to be incomparably mankind's *greatest* blessing."

"You came to feel that the League of Nations' pursuit of peace was, in some respects, injudicious?"

Irresistible Conclusion

"We came clearly to feel that. Indeed, this conclusion was irresistible to us. We did not leave the League with light hearts. Its central ideal was ours when we withdrew, as that ideal is ours yet. We were engaged happily, earnestly, with all our strength, in the cooperative labors of the League for thirteen years. Finally, on March 27 of last year, after striving for many months to induce the League to accept our point of view—to us an inescapable point of view—with reference to the new State of Manchukuo, we were compelled to withdraw."

"Your act signified withdrawal from the other nations on only the question of how to fortify the peace of the Far East?"

"On that question only. We had no idea of following a self-centered, exclusive, or isolationist course in the world, no idea of returning to our insular traditions. We still wanted to be a good international neighbor and to be internationally useful. This is our very deep desire yet. It was expressed with sincerity and solemnity by His Majesty the Emperor in the Rescript issued at the time of our withdrawal. It read:

"'Now that Manchukuo has been founded, our Empire deems it essential to respect the independence of the new State, and to encourage its healthy development, in order that the sources of evil in the Far East may be eradicated and an enduring peace thereby established.'

"And the Rescript read further:

"'By quitting the League, and embarking on a course of its own, our Empire does not mean that it will stand aloof in the Extreme Orient, nor that it will isolate itself thereby from the fraternity of nations. It is our desire to promote mutual confidence between our Empire and all the other Powers and to make known the justice of its cause throughout the world.'

"Those words voice the enduring sentiment and purpose of Japan."

"Will you kindly put in your personal way the Manchurian situation as Japan sees it?"

"All the developments in Manchuria and Jehol during the last few years—I mean the developments which produced the cleavage between the other Powers and Japan—represent the reply of a profound desire for order to a chronic and disastrous state of disorder. This desire was Manchurian as well as Japanese. Manchurians were tired of lawlessness, of banditry, of constant insecurity of property and life, of the wrong and mockery of corrupt and incapable government.

"Manchurian impulses toward escape from this tyranny became strong and widespread and at last took the form of a demand for an independent, well-governed State. It was a real demand and a spontaneous demand.

Koki Hirota, with his autograph in Japanese at the left

"Japan had suffered as the Manchurians had suffered from the cruel chaos of that great area, and she resolved, after the incident of September 18, 1931, to push back the frontier of aggression and anarchy and give her support to the locally organized State of Manchukuo.

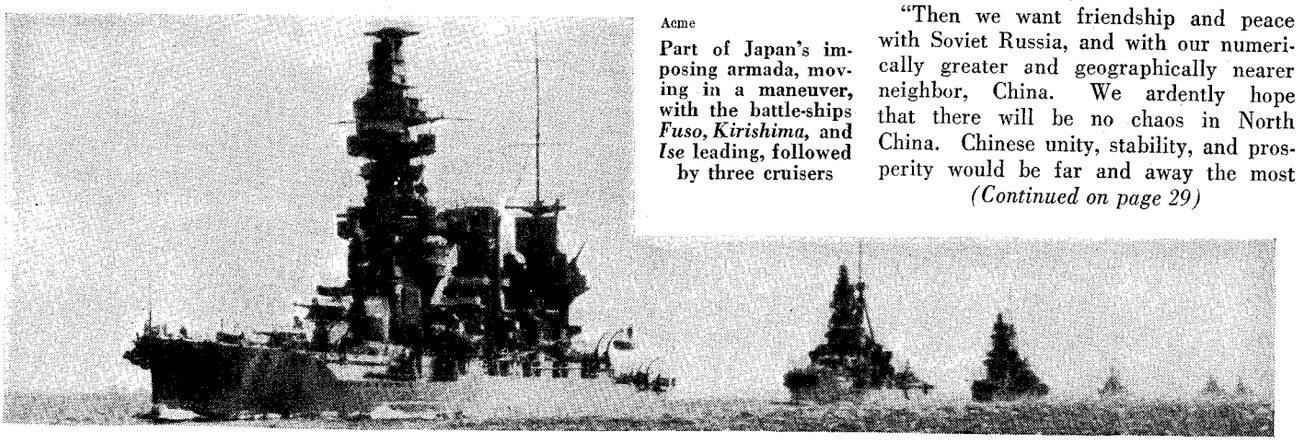
"We violated no treaties. We violated neither ethics nor equity. We had, and we have, no exclusivist aims. We want Manchukuo to be a truly independent State, and a prosperous and stable State, regarding her, in this character, as the keystone of the peace-arch in East Asia.

Friendship With Russia

"In extending her what assistance she needs in order to grow into a model civilized State, we are prompted solely by the aspiration, which is the guiding spirit of our foreign policy, to set an example to China in the hope that some day China may awaken to the possibility that she, too, given a good government, may develop into a peaceful and progressive State.

"Then we want friendship and peace with Soviet Russia, and with our numerically greater and geographically nearer neighbor, China. We ardently hope that there will be no chaos in North China. Chinese unity, stability, and prosperity would be far and away the most

(Continued on page 29)



Acme

Part of Japan's imposing armada, moving in a maneuver, with the battle-ships *Fuso, Kirishima,* and *Ise* leading, followed by three cruisers

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Soviet-Japanese Clash Over Railway

With Negotiations Between Russia and Manchukuo to Settle Ownership of the Chinese Eastern Line Deadlocked, Nippon Is Reported to Be Sowing Seeds of Distrust at Moscow

RENEWED negotiations between the Soviet Russian Government and Japan over the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway which began last spring came to an ominous deadlock at the end of July.

Another Railroad Which Could Precipitate a Catastrophe

—*Pantagruel* (Paris)

Soviet-Manchukuo attempts last year failed, and, as a result, Foreign Minister Koki Hirota of Japan necessarily became a mediator. The last formula Mr. Hirota suggested to the Soviet Government he expected both the Soviet and the Manchukuo Governments to accept. When the Soviet Government rejected the proposal, and the Soviet Ambassador to Japan, Konstantin Yurenev, made a counter-proposal, Mr. Hirota found that "the only thing left for me as mediator is to ask you to approach the Manchukuo authorities and negotiate directly."

In building the Chinese Eastern Railway, the last Russian Czar spent $215,000,000, but it was said at the opening of sale negotiations more than a year ago no authority expected the Soviet Government to recover even a tenth of that amount. Originally the line was a joint enterprise of the Czarist and Chinese Empires before both disappeared. It was built through Northern Manchuria as a short-cut for the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

To-day, with its branches, it extends for 1,796.26 miles, serving territory under the jurisdiction of Manchukuo, the new State Japan carved out of Manchuria.

The actual break between Soviet Russia and Manchukuo came on August 18, when Manchukuo's Foreign Ministry issued a statement to the effect that until there was a "satisfactory settlement" of "border incidents," diplomatic channels were unavailable to adjust "future armed incidents along the Manchukuo-Soviet frontier." Wholesale arrests of Soviet citizens and nineteen railway employees in the middle of August on charges of a plot to assassinate high Japanese and Manchukuoan officials were only an item in the long indictment made by Ivan Rudi, Soviet General Manager of the Soviet-Manchukuo Railway Board.

Japan's resentment at the Soviet attitude was shown in a statement issued by the Japanese Foreign Office alleging that the Soviet Government professed a desire to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo "merely by way of simulation," and that Soviet officials were delaying negotiations "in the hope of seeing Japan involved in an international crisis, which the Soviet presumed to be imminent."

The Foreign Office statement, prompted by the publication at Moscow of details of the railway negotiations, which have dragged out since June, 1933, noted a Tokyo correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, showed that there was a difference of only 40,000,000 yen ($12,100,000) when the negotiations were broken off. Manchukuo had offered 120,000,000 yen ($36,240,000) for the Railway, while Moscow had demanded 160,000,000 yen ($48,320,000) for it. Manchukuo also offered to pay 30,000,000 yen in discharge allowances to Soviet employees of the road, bringing the Manchukuo offer to a total of 150,000,000 yen ($45,300,000). But Russia demanded as discharge allowances for Russian employees 30,000,000 yen, bringing the total of Russia's demand to 190,000,000 yen.

Following Japan's statement came a note from the Soviet Russian Government to Tokyo protesting against the arrests over many weeks of Russian employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Russian note was in restrained terms, but its tone revealed that Russia blamed Japan, not Manchukuo, for the "incidents"—which, the Russians held, were calculated to force Russia to sell, on sacrifice terms, its share—one-half—of this important rail line.

Even if the present dispute were settled amicably, said Walter Duranty in a Moscow cable to the New York *Times*, and he believed this probable, the Japanese were sowing in Russia a crop of distrust which might cost them dear in the future.

Irish Farmers Resisting Tax Demands

FIVE thousand Irish farmers, fighting to prevent a tax sale of seized cattle, were suppressed at Cork by police and military reenforcements of the de Valera Government after a terrific battle, in which one farmer, Jeremiah Lynch, was killed and more than one hundred were wounded seriously enough to require medical aid.

The movement among the farmers of the south and the midlands of Ireland to withhold payments of land annuities and taxes, has gained momentum and was said to be causing grave concern to the de Valera Cabinet. On June 30, 1932, President Eamon de Valera withheld the semi-annual payment of the Land Purchase Annuities—moneys owed to Great Britain by Irish tenant purchasers on account of loans advanced to enable them to buy their holdings.

By way of reprisal the House of Commons almost unanimously empowered the British Government to impose a tariff up to 100 per cent. on imports from the Irish Free State.

With the British market virtually closed and being unable to dispose of their products, the Irish farmers contend that they are hard put to pay the annuities and taxes.

Gen. Owen O'Duffy's United Ireland Party, known as the Blue Shirts, aimed a direct blow at the Irish Free State's economic war with Great Britain by adopting a resolution pledging refusal to pay annual land taxes so long as President de Valera continued the trade dispute.

President de Valera (left), and General O'Duffy

Meanwhile Dublin dispatches reported that efforts had been made during recent weeks to reopen negotiations between the de Valera Government and Great Britain. For some time past, it was also said, there has been danger of a break between the younger Blue Shirt wing of the United Ireland party, headed by General O'Duffy, and the older Constitutional wing, led by former President William Thomas Cosgrave.

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Austro-Italian Friendship Reenforced

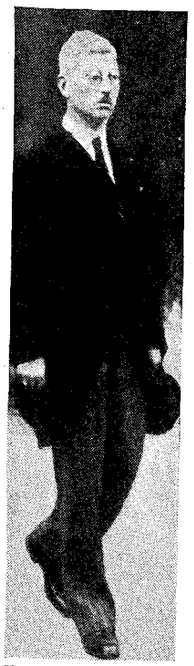
Meeting of Chancellor Schuschnigg and Premier Mussolini at Florence Dispels All Doubts About Continuance of the Dollfuss Policy

At the fourth meeting of an Austrian Chancellor with Premier Benito Mussolini within a year, all doubts about the continuance of the late Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss's foreign policy were dispelled as the result of two long conversations between Il Duce and Austria's new Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg. In Italian official quarters it was declared that no change was expected in the relations between Italy and Austria or in their attitude toward other Powers.

An official communiqué issued after the second and final conference between them at Florence on August 21 said that both political and economic questions were discussed. Among political questions first place naturally was taken by the problem of Austrian independence. The statesmen, according to a Florence correspondent of the New York *Times*, found themselves in complete agreement on the necessity for maintaining Austria's independence and on the method to be adopted to safeguard her integrity. They agreed also that Austria's independence entailed her complete internal economy.

Allaying Hostilities

As far as economic problems were concerned, the statesmen confirmed the utility of the Rome protocols among Italy, Austria, and Hungary signed last March, and decided that their application must be intensified. Such references were accepted by foreign press correspondents as foreshadowing a more active effort to smooth the hostilities aroused in the other nations of Central Europe by the militant measures taken in Italy for the defense of Austrian independence following the Nazi putsch, which ended with the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss.



Keystone

Chancellor Schuschnigg

When Count Galeazzo Ciano, head of the Italian press bureau and son-in-law of Mussolini, assembled the correspondents, wrote a Florence representative of the New York *Herald Tribune*, he further accented the "Danubian" nature of the conversations by going out of the way to deny another report which has considerably upset some of the Powers of Central Europe. The question of the restoration of the Hapsburgs to the throne of Austria had not even been mentioned in the conversations, he said, as neither of the Premiers considered it of actual importance.

As in all cases of Mussolini's meetings with foreign statesmen, this correspondent noted, the Florence conversations were strictly private, the only report permitted being that issued by Count Ciano. As a spectacle also, Dr. Schuschnigg's visit fitted into the series of unusual choices made by Il Duce for the reception of visitors. Tanned by active participation in the army maneuvers then in progress in the neighborhood of Florence, Mussolini brought his staff attendants from the field wearing their campaign uniforms.

© International

Premier Mussolini

From Vienna it was reported that official circles were entirely satisfied with the results of the Schuschnigg-Mussolini interview. The Clerical newspaper, *Weltblatt*, said that Premier Mussolini's guaranty of complete internal autonomy for Austria was directed against Germany, as no other country had tried to raise the question of a plebiscite or a general election in Austria as the Germans recently had done.

Hapsburgs Not Discussed

In an interview at Nice, France, on his way back to Vienna, Chancellor Schuschnigg declared that "even the name of the Hapsburgs was never mentioned in our conversations." He said also that he did not consider the restoration as a current problem. What is more he did not consider it a political problem, but a legal one, and he added: "It entails the question of whether or not the Hapsburgs have the right to obtain a restoration of confiscated property."

As to Austria's foreign policy he said that it was to develop the nation in peaceful channels. Regarding the *Anschluss* (Austro-German Union) he represented the policies of his late predecessor and he gave it as his firm opinion that "Germany has no right to mix herself in Austria's internal problems or policies, any more than Austrians have the right to dictate German domestic policies."

In Foreign Fields

Berlin—Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Prussian Premier, announced that German citizens who failed to vote "Yes" for Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler in the referendum of August 19 would not be punished, but that "they had better bear in mind that we shall never allow them to carry on any propaganda whatever against the National Socialist Government." He said, also, that the German Government would "move with an iron fist" if they endangered the safety and order of the State by "letting themselves be carried away toward criminal actions."

Meanwhile, a reform of the German penal code to conform with Nazi ideas was proposed in a pamphlet issued by Franz Guertner, Minister of Justice. The death penalty by shooting for military crimes in war and time of emergency and decapitation in other cases was recommended. The new suggestion, however, was whether a person condemned to death should not have opportunity to carry out the penalty himself by drinking a cup of poison or using a firearm put at his disposal. The sympathetic intention was that the last wish of a person condemned to death should be granted.

* * * *

Shanghai—An official report said China's flood and drought losses exceeded $1,000,000,000, and that the calamities affected two-thirds of the nation's area. The drought has affected 343 counties in fourteen provinces; the floods, 112 counties in thirteen provinces, and the locusts, sixty-eight counties in eight provinces. There have been devastating floods in certain parts of India, and a paralyzing drought in the United States, so, altogether, nature would seem to have been waging a war all its own. These are only the major calamities of a period remarkable for flood and drought.

* * * *

Hungary—A peasant woman living near Budapest received the Government's first prize for having more children than any other mother in Hungary. She is Mrs. Antal Krammer, forty-eight years old, and has twenty-one children. She was married at sixteen. For her championship, Mrs. Krammer received a State prize of 100 pengoes in cash, approximately about $30 at current exchange. Gold medals were awarded to 6,000 other Hungarian mothers, who, combined, have a total of 80,000 children—an average of 13 1/3 children each. Hungarian authorities claimed that this was proof Hungarian parents are the most prolific in the world.

* * * *

Geneva—Informally Soviet Russia has notified the League of Nations of her readiness to become a member in September. With Japan and Germany both retired from the League, Soviet Russia will have no neighbors at League sessions who might embarrass her.

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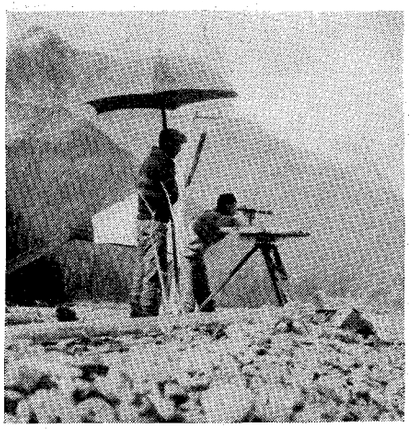
Hidden Dangers of Coastal and Inland Waters

Ceaseless Efforts of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey to Chart All Navigable Routes Now Are Being Aided by Federal Emergency Relief Funds

(This is the first of two articles on the work of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey)

EVERY motorist who travels for any distance finds it convenient to use road-maps and other data, that he may choose suitable routes, distances between overnight stops, accommodations en route and available short cuts. The mariner, particularly in unfamiliar waters, finds



Mapping the shore-line of Alaska with the plane-table. The umbrella is for the purpose of shading the table from the sun

charts and supplemental nautical publications more than convenient—they are indispensable. Approaching land, following sailing routes along the coast, or entering harbors, the navigator can not see the road ahead, or the underwater dangers to be avoided; in storm, fog, or darkness there are no opportunities to ask the way.

Since 1807, when the establishment of the Coast Survey was first authorized by Congress, mariners have been accustomed to look to Survey charts for vital information about the underwater topography of American coasts. Since that time surveys have been carried on ceaselessly, but there still are thousands of miles of coastal and inland waterways uncharted, or inadequately surveyed. Thanks to modern scientific aids, and to the appropriation of approximately $6,500,000 of relief funds in addition to the regular funds of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, these gaps are being filled in rapidly.

Seagoing Survey Ships

The American Seaboard now has a shoreline nearly 103,000 miles long—more than four times the distance around the world.

Surveys of these waterways are being carried on by a fleet of ten seagoing surveying-ships, the largest of which is the *Oceanographer,* the former J. P. Morgan yacht *Corsair,* which was presented to the Government for the charting work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. In addition to the ten major ships, a large number of launches and smaller craft are taking part in the work in protected waters, such as Long Island Sound and the waterways of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

One of the most important tasks is the discovery and charting of all shoals and reefs. One uncharted rock easily might cause the loss of a ship worth several millions of dollars and result in the loss of many lives. Several years ago, in Alaska, the S. S. *State of California* struck an uncharted rock and sank immediately with thirty-seven persons aboard. To disclose such hazards, navigable waters are covered with closely-spaced sounding lines.

Some of these rocks, known as pinnacle rocks, are of such small area that it is almost impossible to find them with a lead-line, and it is necessary to resort to a device known as the "wire-drag." This is a submerged horizontal wire which is towed back and forth until the entire suspected area is covered. If there are any obstructions, the drag will hang up, locating the dangers so the depths over them can be measured.

In connection with this work, the drag frequently catches on sunken wrecks and clears up mysteries concerning them. One small oil-tanker discovered in this manner in Long Island Sound was raised by a salvage company and put back into commission.

There are two major problems in hydrographic surveying: first, to get the sounding, or depth of water, and, second, to determine the exact point (in relation to the land) at which the sounding was made.

All the survey vessels are equipped with the echo-sounding device which measures the time required for a sound to travel from the ship to the bottom and back to the ship. This device is now developed to a high degree of efficiency. A ship traveling at full speed gets four flashes (echoes from the bottom) per second on a dial reading in fathoms direct. With the old methods, using pressure tubes, the speed of the ship could not exceed six miles per hour, and using the up and down wire-measurement method, the ship had to be stopped for each sounding.

With the new instrument, known as the fathometer, the amount of sounding that can be accomplished by a ship has been more than doubled, and a much better contour of the bottom obtained. Nearly all the newer ships of the merchant marine are equipped with the echo-sounding apparatus, and in approaching the coast depend on soundings to help identify their positions. It can be seen readily that good charts, with all the irregularities of the bottom accurately shown, are necessary.

Echo-Sounding

Echo-sounding has been a great contribution to the safety of navigation. For example, a ship sailing along the Pacific Coast in a dense fog can follow the 100-fathom depth-curve which parallels the coast a few miles offshore. The navigator can follow that invisible line almost as accurately as if he had guide-posts along the route. Here, again, it is seen that the full value of the echo-sounding method is dependent on the availability of accurate charts.

With regard to the second problem in hydrographic surveying, that of accurately locating the vessel with respect to the land, great improvements have been made in the last few years. Most of this work, however, is done far at sea out of sight of land, and few people ever hear about it. Until recently, there was no way of making accurate hydrographic surveys out of sight

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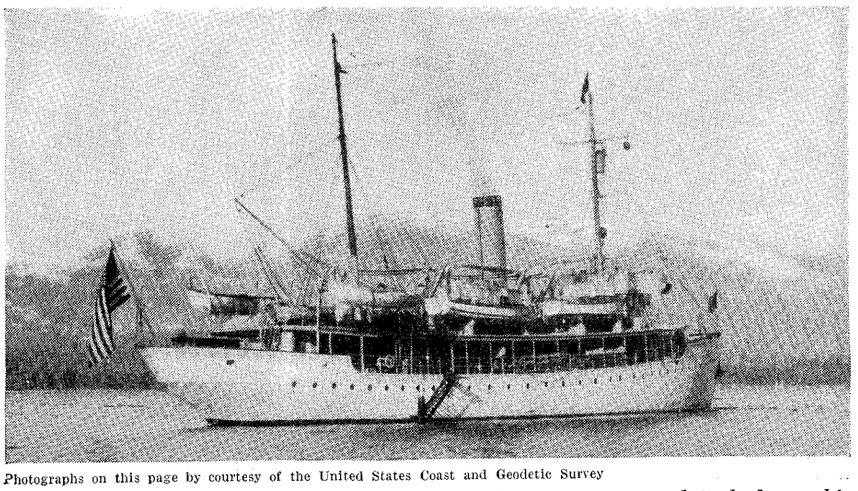

Photographs on this page by courtesy of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

The Coast and Geodetic Survey ship *Surveyor,* which is now engaged in hydrographic and topographic surveys in the Aleutian Islands

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1934 Dry? Other Years Also Dry, Weather Records Show

Dry years are nothing new in the experience of many parts of this country. The total rainfall for 1934 can not yet be determined, of course, but a study of weather records indicate that there have been other dry years, too.

The longest American weather record, as shown by the *World Weather Records* of the Smithsonian Institution, is that for Charleston, South Carolina, which has been kept for 196 years. The mean rainfall up to 1925 was 48.42 inches, but with a spread of slightly more than 45 inches—from a year's total of 66.78 inches in 1765 to 23.69 inches in 1850.

Records have been kept in Boston for 116 years. The average was 41.50 inches; the wettest year being 1859, with a fall of 59.35 inches, and the dryest 1822, with 27.20 inches. Burlington, Vermont, with a mean of 32.49 inches, had 49.44 inches in 1833 but only 20.99 inches in 1881.

Records for Detroit show a low of 21.06 inches in 1889 and a remarkable high of 71.19 inches in 1855. Denver, with a mean of 14.28 inches, had a maximum of 22.96 inches in 1909 and a minimum of 7.75 in 1911. Chicago, with a mean of 33.03 inches, ranged from 45.86 inches in 1883 to 24.52 inches in 1901.

Other means and extremes are:

Cheyenne, Wyoming, mean from 1871 to 1922, 14.01 inches; maximum, 22.68 inches in 1905; minimum, 5.04 inches in 1876.

Helena, Montana, mean for 43 years, 13.40 inches; maximum of 19.94 inches in 1881; minimum of 6.71 inches in 1889.

Bismarck, South Dakota, mean of 17.4 inches from 1875 to 1923; maximum of 30.92 inches in 1876; minimum of 11.03 inches in 1889.

Omaha, Nebraska, mean of 28.88 inches, 1871 to 1923; maximum of 48.92 inches in 1883, and minimum of 15.49 inches in 1910.

North Platte, Nebraska, mean of 18.57 inches from 1875 to 1922; maximum of 32.70 inches in 1915, and minimum of 10.70 inches in 1910.

Tho the extremes of dryness and wetness are often great, a study of the weather records does not reveal any definite long-time trend indicating a change in climate.

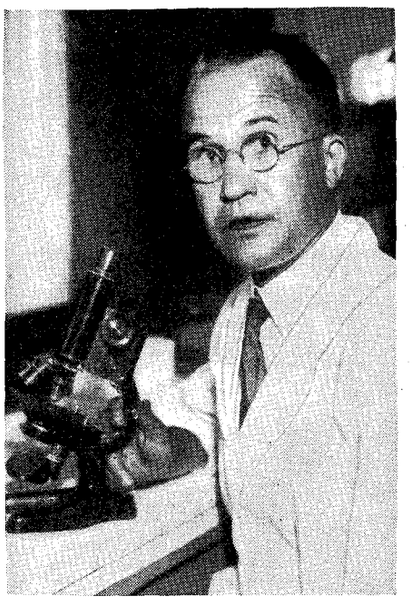
Lightning "Shields"

The best way to protect an overhead wire against lightning sometimes is to lay another wire on the ground beneath it, according to tests at the Westinghouse lightning laboratory at Trafford, Pennsylvania. Artificial lightning-strokes of 840,000 volts were loosed on one wire of a specially-built transmission-line, and results were observed in a parallel wire ten feet distant. With the "counterpoise," as the wire lying on the ground is called, the lightning-strokes showed considerably less destructive effect.

New Weapons Against Infantile Paralysis

Preventive Vaccines May Soon Place This Dread Malady With Smallpox and Diphtheria in Category of Diseases of Carelessness

Within the last few weeks two new vaccines against poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, have been announced. Neither has as yet been tried in enough human cases to demonstrate whether they will actually prove effective in preventing the disease, but used on experimental animals they have shown such a high proportion of success that many physicians believe the age-long battle against poliomyelitis may actually be nearing its end.



Wide World

Dr. John A. Kolmer

The first of the new vaccines to reach public notice was that developed by Dr. Maurice Brodie, of New York University, working in the Bureau of Laboratories of the New York City Health Department. This vaccine, described in THE LITERARY DIGEST on July 21, consists of an extract from the spinal cord of rhesus monkeys which have died of poliomyelitis. The active virus of the disease is killed by the addition of formalin, but the material which excites the body to generate anti-bodies for the disease apparently remains unimpaired.

The Kolmer Vaccine

The more recent announcement was made by Dr. John A. Kolmer, Professor of Medicine at Temple University, and Director of the Research Institute of Cutaneous Medicine, of Philadelphia. Doctor Kolmer's vaccine, like that of Doctor Brodie, is made from the spinal cord of rhesus monkeys, the only animal besides man susceptible to the disease.

However, unlike the Brodie vaccine, in Doctor Kolmer's material the virus is not killed. It is weakened, "stunned" perhaps, by the addition of sodium ricinoleate, a chemical made from castor-beans.

In this condition the virus can not produce the disease—a fact fully demonstrated by Doctor Kolmer, who has injected it into a number of monkeys and also into himself and his assistant, Miss Annie M. Rule. But apparently it can stimulate the system to generate anti-bodies, the invisible defenses which protect against disease. It is the purpose of the vaccine to bring about the formation of these anti-bodies, which confer lasting immunity upon persons who have actually had poliomyelitis.

Poliomyelitic research has been greatly hampered by the fact that the research workers must use rhesus monkeys, which are common in India, but are relatively expensive. Both of the new vaccines have been developed through such experiments, and are now ready for tests on human beings. Both have already been given such tests to a small extent: Doctor Kolmer's in the case of himself and Miss Rule; Doctor Brodie's in about half a dozen members of the Research Staff of the New York City Bureau of Laboratories, including its director, the eminent Dr. William H. Park. Doctor Kolmer has recently announced, that he is preparing to vaccinate his two young sons, and later to administer the treatment to eighteen other Philadelphia children.

If either or both vaccines prove successful, it will probably not be necessary to vaccinate all children. According to Dr. W. Lloyd Aycock, Director of Research of the Harvard Infantile Paralysis Commission and one of the foremost authorities on the disease, the virus of poliomyelitis is widespread and naturally immunizes the majority of people. What is needed, in Doctor Aycock's opinion, is a means of determining what persons are not immune, and of giving them artificial protection.

"Two-Layer" Air Routes

Writers of fantastic fiction have often forecast the adoption of layered air-routes in the future. The correctness of this prophecy was foreshadowed last week when it was revealed that a "two-layer" air-mail service is under consideration by the Post-Office Department. In this plan the thin atmosphere 15,000 feet above the earth would be traveled by speedy express-planes making few stops; the lower portions of the air would be used by smaller "local" planes.

Officials of several air-lines have informed the postal authorities that their fast, new planes operate most effectively at about 15,000 feet, but that when they have to stop frequently much time is lost climbing and descending.

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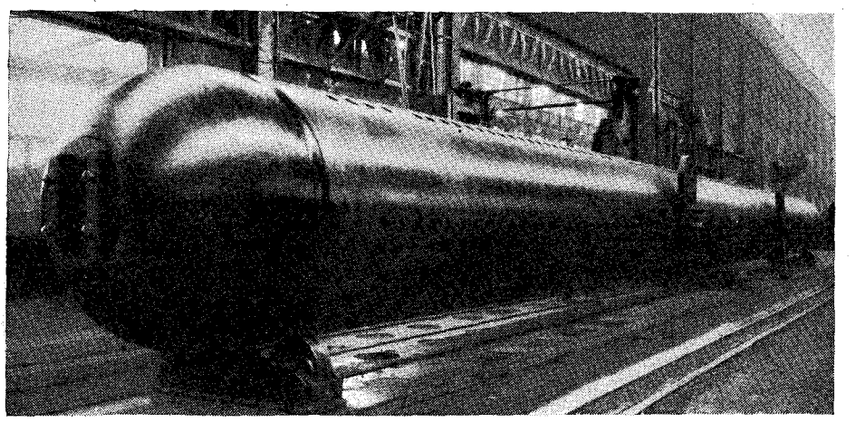
Making a Huge Boiler From a Single Ingot

Man's Mastery Over Materials Exemplified in the Forging of New Giants of Steel, a Supreme Achievement of Metallurgy



Courtesy of *Power Plant Engineering*

Forged from a single ingot of steel

Man's mastery over materials, especially metals, probably was never better exemplified than in the forging of three huge steel boilers recently for the power-plant of a street-railway at East Port Washington, Wisconsin. The boilers, made by the Bethlehem Steel Company, were each forged complete from a single ingot of steel, mostly by automatic machinery.

Each ingot at the beginning of the forging process weighed nearly 400 tons. Two of the boilers when finished were sixty-two feet long, the other sixty feet. The inside diameter of each was forty inches, and the walls more than five inches thick, capable of withstanding several times more than the 1,400 pounds of steam under which the boilers were designed to operate.

The result of manufacturing them in this way was to produce a single, seamless piece. Formerly boilers were made of sheets of steel, riveted together. Cracks and strains could develop at the seams, and especially in the case of high-pressure boilers, such as are used in connection with modern steam turbines, there always was danger of an explosion.

A Supreme Achievement

Power Plant Engineering, of which, in a recent issue, Edwin F. Cone described the methods by which these new giants of steel were made, hailed the completion of the boilers as a supreme achievement of modern metallurgical development. This is how such boilers are made: The steel ingot, after its removal from the mold, is reheated to forging temperature in a furnace. It is then rounded up, or "upset," and pierced through the center by a drill.

The next step is to draw the now cylindrical block out to the proper length. This is done by mandrels under a 14,000-ton hydraulic press, the metal being passed through the machine repeatedly until the desired length and thickness have been attained. The process is something like that used by a housewife in rolling pie-crust.

The huge cylinder is then machined inside and out to remove the roughness of the surface, and the ends are partly closed by "necking down," or squeezing the ends of the tube. The roughened tips are cut off, and end openings are reamed out.

In order to bring out the best physical properties of the steel the forging is then carefully reheated in a gas furnace and allowed to cool slowly, a process called annealing, which permits internal strains to adjust themselves. After the annealing is complete, the inside and outside of the boiler is again machined to insure greater smoothness. Tube-holes and nozle-holes are drilled in the sides for the necessary pipe-connections, and the boiler is finally subjected to hydrostatic pressure tests 50 per cent. greater than will be faced.

The finished boiler weighs only about two-fifths as much as the original ingot, the rest having been trimmed or drilled or ground off in the various processes of manufacture. The ingots from which the drums were forged were originally nine feet in diameter, about twenty feet long, and weighed 392,000 pounds each. Tho the 62-foot boilers were designed to operate at working pressures of only about three-quarters of a ton per square inch, smaller boilers have recently been made by this method to withstand steam pressures of nearly a ton per square inch, at temperatures exceeding 600 degrees Fahrenheit.

Babies and Vitamin C

Very young babies, unlike older folk, are capable of manufacturing their own supplies of Vitamin C, the vitamin that protects the body against scurvy, and which is found in abundance in fresh vegetables and fruits. Paul Rohmar, N. Bezsonoff and Ursula Sanders, of the University of Strasbourg, recently reported in *Nature* that infants are able to make this substance for the first five months of life. Birds and rats also can produce their own Vitamin C.

Science Snap-shots

A helium supply for the future has been assured the nation's military services through the acquisition by the United States Bureau of Mines of all gas rights in 50,000 acres comprising the Cliffside helium-bearing field near Amarillo, Texas.

* * * *

The average American physician has a net income of $3,969 a year, which is 68 per cent. less than his average before the depression, according to a survey published by *Medical Economics*.

* * * *

Steady jobs make for better health, it has been reported to *The Hygeia* by Frances B. Williams, who found that a large number of women afflicted with nervous and mental diseases were suffering primarily because they led aimless lives.

* * * *

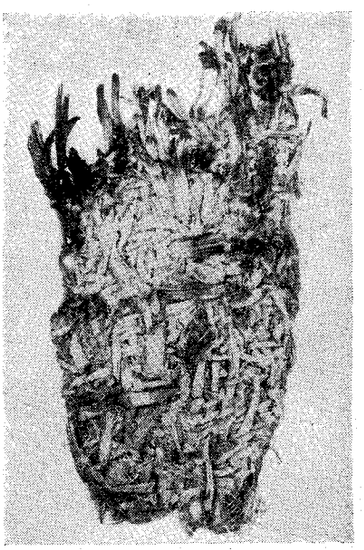
Cloudbursts which ripped the earth from the side of a mountain in Morelos, Mexico, have uncovered a huge carving of the Indian rain-god himself in his heavenly home, *Science Service* has reported. The huge carving is fourteen feet high, a youthful figure with garments sprinkled with flowers and rain-drops.

* * * *

The fog-dissolving chemical used by Henry G. Houghton, Jr., of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in his recent successful experiment at Round Hill, Massachusetts, was calcium chlorid.

* * * *

This sandal protected the foot of some long-gone early American of the Basket-maker race, precursors of the Pueblo Indians. It is made entirely of fibers of the



Courtesy of Frank Beckwith and *El Palacio*

yucca plant, and was recently found in a cave near Moab, Utah, by Frank Beckwith, who described it in *El Palacio*.

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Religious Persecution in Mexico

Long and Bitter Conflict Between Government and Catholic Church Probably Will Result in Ban on All Religious Schools; United Front by All Churches Urged

THE long and bitter conflict between the Mexican Government and the Catholic Church is expected to come to a head in the present session of the Mexican Congress, which opens on September 1. On the basis of a government report, the Congress is expected to enact a decree absolutely forbidding any religious corporation, any priest or minister of any religious cult, or anyone directly or indirectly associated with any religious body, to establish or maintain a school of any kind. The anticipated decree will be inclusive, but the chief struggle is between the Government and the Catholic Church, principal church of the Mexican people.

Events seem to indicate that the destruction of the Catholic Church is the objective of the anti-religious leaders in the Government. In the spring Gov. Rodolfo Elias Calles of the State of Sonora—son of former President Plutarco Elias Calles—issued an order closing all Catholic churches in his jurisdiction, and instructing the priests to leave the country.

The priests were charged with carrying on propaganda against the State schools and with subversive acts against the Government, even to the extent of fomenting an armed movement against secular authority. Soon after the issuance of the order most of the priests in Sonora were reported to have crossed the border into the United States.

"The Last Turn"

Now, as *The Commonweal,* New York Catholic weekly, put it, "the last turn of the screw controlling the mechanism of repression and persecution, which for so long a time has been crushing out religion in Mexico, is to be applied." Other news collected by the National Catholic Welfare Council confirms this information.

The head and front of the anti-religious campaign is in the State of Tabasco, where Governor Garrido has published a report on the aims of the anti-religious program. The report was accompanied by photographs illustrating the destruction of religious images and objects of devotion, including a burlesque of the Crucifixion, showing Mary Magdalene smoking a cigarette. This was intended to "show the progress that has been made in the mentality of the workers and the contempt with which they look upon the practises which the priests employed to deceive humanity."

The report also praised "the courageous and practical work of the teachers against religious dogmas" and their success "in purifying the mentality of the working classes, because they no longer believe that divinities exist. . . . In other words, we offer the truth of science as against the absurdities of religion."

Religious persecution is reported also in other States. In Coahuila, for instance, the number of priests has been reduced from twenty-five to nine, for a population of 436,425. Tho directed chiefly against the Catholic Church, the persecution includes American Protestant institutions. It has received little notice recently in the American secular press.

The Living Church, organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has raised its voice against this continued silence. "For a long time," it said, "it has been apparent that Mexico is the one country in the Western Hemisphere in which Bolshevist principles and practises are making real progress. The hatred of those in control of the Mexican Government for religion of any sort—Catholic or Protestant—has been increasingly manifest during the past decade." *The Living Church* continued—and its remarks are quoted by *The Commonweal:*

"At last the junta which controls Mexican politics—no one who has knowledge of the country will deem its Government truly democratic—determined to destroy that religion which is the chief natural opponent of 'proletarian dictatorship' (or rather 'politician dictatorship') and the chief champion of the rights of every common man, has shrewdly realized that Christianity must indeed be destroyed, and that the only sure way to destroy it is to remove children from its influence and to educate them wholly in the nationalist faith and dogma. It is to be Russia all over again."

After speaking of the threat to the work in Mexico of the Episcopal Church, comparatively small, *The Living Church* went on:

Acme

Gov. Rodolfo Elias Calles of Sonora

United Front Urged

"Here, it seems to us, is another place where Christian forces, Catholic and Protestant, can well unite, following the admirable precedent set by them in the matter of the Legion of Decency. Is it not possible for the Roman hierarchy, our National Council, and the Federal Council of Churches to get together in a united Christian remonstrance against this body blow to Christianity in Mexico, a blow delivered ruthlessly in the name of a godless political and social philosophy? Is it not time for Catholics and Protestants to cooperate in making plain to the Mexican people—who are more sensitive to American public opinion than is sometimes realized—that we Americans actually do care about religious liberty, and have no love for the intolerance of an anti-God secularism? Should not Jewish leaders, on behalf of whose faith Christian voices have been raised frequently in recent years, join in such a protest? This is not a question of the Roman Church controlling Mexico, but one rather of Anti-Christ putting forcibly a stamp of atheism on every growing Mexican child."

"Let us hope," concluded *The Commonweal,* "that our Episcopalian contemporary's voice may prevail to awaken at least some public interest in a matter which the united efforts of the Catholic press have so far failed to impress upon the American consciousness."

Underwood

Part of the 200,000 pilgrims who visited Guadalupe Basilica, in the greatest Catholic demonstration since the seizure of church property by the Mexican Government

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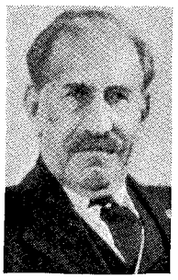
World Jewry Pushes German Boycott

Ban on Trading With the Reich Reported to Be Accomplishing Amazing Results in Drive Against Nazi Anti-Semitism

Anti-Semitism is growing, according to Jewish observers, but the World Jewish Conference, which met in Geneva, is determined, despite all hazards, to carry on the boycott against Nazi Germany. Urged on by the powerful plea of Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the Committee of Jewish Delegations, and by the stentorian voice of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, the Boycott Commission of the Conference issued a communiqué declaring the boycott would be redoubled until the German Jews get back all their rights.



© Underwood
Samuel Untermyer

The communiqué asked for an international center to direct all action of world Jewry against racial discrimination and the creation of a central office of propaganda to encourage the boycott. Seventy thousand Jews, it was reported, already have left Germany, and those remaining are in dire straits, tho they must give the Nazi salute and cry "Heil Hitler!" whenever addressing a Nazi official.

No Compromise

There can be no compromise, said Doctor Goldmann. "The anti-German boycott is the spontaneous reaction of mortified Jewish self-esteem, and the masters of the Third Reich, who always have the words, 'honor, dignity, and self-respect' on their tongues, should be the last to take exception to our answer to their challenge."

Rabbi Wise added the weight of his personality to the boycott plea, declaring that it would not be abandoned until the Hitler régime had canceled every law "violating human freedom, political equality, and the ideals of civilization. To die at the hands of Nazism," he added dramatically, "is cruel. To survive by its grace would be ten thousand times worse."

These views were seconded by a cablegram from Samuel Untermyer, noted lawyer, President of the American Non-Sectarian Boycott League, which is supported by American labor-unions and by Catholics and Protestants outside the unions.

Several speakers took a gloomy view of the general situation of the Jews. Anti-Semitism was reported on the increase in Central Europe and in several Latin-American countries. Here, too, a resurgence of racial prejudice is descried. The Rev. Wade H. Bryant of Richmond, Virginia, a delegate to the recent Fifth Congress of the Baptist World Alliance in Berlin, reported that there was no official amelioration of the Jewish lot in Germany, and said that unofficial German opinion was convinced that Hitler had been the country's economic savior, but that the anti-Semitic attitude was the gravest blunder of the régime.

However, the Jews are not one in the boycott form of protest against Germany. Morris D. Waldman, Secretary of the American Jewish Committee, said his committee and other important Jewish organizations abroad were not participating in the Geneva Conference, and that "the Conference can not truthfully be described as representative of the opinion of Jews of the world, or as expressing the viewpoint of Jewish citizens of the United States." In fact, as noted by Mr. Untermyer, when the boycott was organized, eighteen months ago, every powerful Jewish organization opposed it, and, with the exception of the Jewish Congress, these groups still do.

Yet the boycott is reported to have accomplished amazing results. Dr. Samuel Margoshes, editor of *The Day* (New York), reported that German exports to the United States had been reduced 42 per cent. Basing its conclusions on official German Government figures, *The Economic Bulletin*, official monthly organ of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights, calculates the cost of the Hitler régime to the German people at the tremendous total of 1,500,000,000 gold marks. Of 400 importing houses communicated with by the Boycott Committee of the American Jewish Congress, 100 have acknowledged the justice of refusing to buy goods made in Germany, while sixty have signed definite pledges not to buy them, according to *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati). This weekly quotes an outstanding non-Jewish importer of glassware as saying:

© International
Dr. Nahum Goldmann (left), and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

"Altho we are a Christian house, we did not, and will not, import any goods from Germany in any shape, manner, or form, until the attitude of the Hitler Government is changed. I wish to advise you that under no conditions will we import any goods from Germany until the boycott is lifted, or the Hitler Government is discarded, and until all religions will have equal rights in Germany."

Calendar Reform Favored to Stabilize Religious Holidays

Easter, the great movable feast of the Christian year, should be fixed, in the opinion of a number of Protestant clergymen who were queried on the question by the United Press. The results of the questionnaire were made public by the World Calendar Association, with offices in New York. The majority of the clergymen replying favor also reform of the calendar.

Opinions were sought from 1,178 ministers, including leaders of fifteen Protestant denominations. They favored general reform of the calendar by a vote of nine to one. The thirteen-month calendar proposed by the late George Eastman, kodak manufacturer, was rejected by about seven to one, the clergymen preferring a twelve-month revision of the calendar, known in America as "the World Calendar."

The proposed new calendar retains the twelve-month year, but regulates it into multiples of halves and quarters with each quarter consisting of three months of thirteen weeks or ninety-one days. Each month has twenty-six week-days and each quarter has thirteen Sundays. The World Calendar Association pointed out that the revised calendar conforms to the seasons and stabilizes religious and secular holidays. The last day of the year is considered Year-End Day as an extra Saturday between December 30 and January 1, and the 366th day in leap year is considered another extra Saturday between June 30 and July 31.

The survey of 1,178 clergymen by the United Press brought 907 replies favoring the revised calendar in preference to a proposed thirteen-month calendar, and votes of 1,037 clergymen for a fixed Easter.

Easter Day, according to the decree of the Council of Nicæa, is the first Sunday after the paschal full moon, or the full moon that occurs on the day of the vernal equinox, March 21, or on any of the twenty-eight days following that date.

A Church Food-Station

Cornell Memorial Church, 231 East Seventy-sixth Street, New York City, has been on the job as an emergency food-station every day since December 20, 1930. Dr. Lincoln Caswell, the pastor, who, his friends say, looks like "old Abe," reports that his church has distributed in that time 126,000 loaves of bread, 60,000 hot meals, 42,500 dozen rolls, 13,000 pies, 12,000 gallons of hot soup, 11,000 bushels of vegetables, 6,500 dozen cakes, 2,500 bushels of potatoes, 225 boxes of fruit, and 100 barrels of apples.

The church also has paid rent, gas, electric and milk bills for many families and given to dispossessed families free use of truck and crew to move their household goods. Its charity depends entirely upon voluntary gifts. Other churches may be able to show a similar record. Their combined charity would be an answer to the suggestion of Dr. Charles Stelzle that churches be taxed for relief purposes.

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A Critic Clucks at the Claque

Gilbert Gabriel and Molly Ricardel Prepare Three Acts of Gentle Abuse Calculated to Shake—but Not Destroy—the Foundations of the Metropolitan Opera House

THERE is a pat and cozy little matter which all Broadway showmen accept without the energy required for argument, and without, indeed, the gesture of searching for truth. The little matter would be the widespread confidence that a dramatic critic may or may not be able to tell what is wrong with another man's play, but he can not, certainly, write one for himself. Now and then — perhaps once in every four seasons—a dramatic critic, ablaze with the twin fires of creation and resentment against the smug credo, rises gently from his satin couch, seizes an ink-wetted quill, and etches, on raw parchment, three acts of something which may be described as a play, but not as a good one. It is the discouraging regularity with which these critics write bad plays that keeps the tidy theory alive.

Gilbert Gabriel

This season a dramatic critic has written a play. His name is Gilbert Gabriel. He is, in addition to being a dramatic critic, a novelist, an ex-music critic, and a genial figure at Manhattan First Nights. Dredging up his experiences as a music critic, and drawing from them certain conclusions, he, in company with Molly Ricardel, a former actress and now a playwright, has written "Clap Hands," a play which does not finish the logical title—"Here Comes Charlie." Nor does it finish the sturdy enemy at which it tilts.

Fine Writing

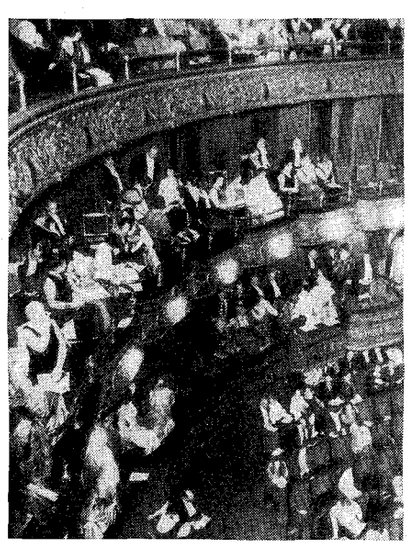
Sound in the ways and whims of the commercial theater, the authors have elected to try their invention in the country. Out on Long Island, amidst the weeds, and riding horses of the rich, "Clap Hands" achieved its first performance in the Red Barn Theater of Locust Valley, achieved it with the Main Guard of Broadway's producers and directors in the audience to catch every nuance, dandle every vestige of talent, and fondle every gleam of romance.

There is, at this early moment, no way of forecasting the future of "Clap Hands." It may or may not be brought into New York. If it is brought in, it will be because of three performances in its large cast, three performances which set it alight, and set it going. And, also, because of some uncommonly fine theatrical writing.

The unhappy situation is that the public at no time in the history of The Drama has tarried long enough even to snap its blunt fingers at plays concerning the vicious, volatile and frivolous children of the High C's. Opera plays, opera plays which burrow right in under the doors of the Metropolitan's dressing-rooms, and right in the windows of the old divas at home, never have thrown an artificial lasso over the elusive fancies of the public. In short, the public doesn't seem to care. Which is, any way one examines it, a vast pity. The public can take its opera, or leave it alone; also it can take its plays about opera, or leave them alone, and mostly they do. Leave them alone, that is.

Here is a play, wrought of experience, of intimate contact, a play presumably telling factual truth, a play which digs right down into the dark corners of opera and says: "Here is what makes opera tick in New York." One finds Mr. Gabriel and Miss Ricardel pointing knowing and nerveless fingers at the rascality of singing-teachers, one finds them bending over to lift the snug tarpaulin which hides the executive machinations of the opera, and one finds them, with a sudden access of zeal, ripping away the iron-bound plates which conceal the paid claque.

Woven through this ritual of exposure is a gentle if futile love-story. Indeed, when it is all done, and its whole nine scenes and three acts have been unrolled, the feeling is one of futility in all the branches of opera. Much of the glamour, whole sections of the majesty, and great acres of the illusion which shimmer above and around grand opera are stripped away, and all one sees is a lot of harried people with talented and gymnastic throats moving through a draughty, dingy pile of brownstone and smelly scenery, their careers in the hands of a silent, stern little Brooklyn umbrella-maker, who, by night, is "King of the Met.," a little man who sells, for cash in advance, the applause, the foot-stamping, the cries of "Bis!" and the shouts of "Encore!" which echo from the ranks of the standees—at so much per foot-stamp, so much per cry and bellow.



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The "Diamond Horseshoe" at the Metropolitan Opera House ignores the claque

The standees, under the artful direction of this little ghost, make and break tenors and soprani. He is both king and conductor, for his skilled hands, weaving through the semi-darkness in the back of the house, orchestrate and lead the applause. He controls his 200 hired humans as a master conductor commands the woodwinds, the brasses, and the strings. His applause can be insulting, or it can be a balm, it can crown with glory, or it can suffocate with humiliation.

"Clap Hands" Debunks

Curiously, strangely, by some amazing stroke of casting brilliance, this delicate rôle has been placed in the hands of a man who makes his dramatic début in it. He is Remo Bufano, the marionette man. Bufano, walking out on a full-size stage, and with consummate art, rare restraint, making the rôle of *Schabas*, umbrella- and diva-maker, a poem of acting. Bufano had to lay aside his marionettes, had to join Equity and go through the rest of the mechanics which transform a human being into an actor—and it is safe to say that not in a long time has there been a more richly satisfactory début.

The writing by Mr. Gabriel and Miss Ricardel is studded with fineness. Characterization, color, and balance go together in their dialog, in the building, step by step, of the gentle indictment of grand opera in general and grand opera in New York as represented by the pile of masonry and expensive voices known as the Metropolitan Opera Association.

There is, as said, no possibility of forecasting the fate of "Clap Hands," the story of a Mid-West farm-boy named Charles Bruener, who becomes Carlo Brunoni, a tenor to the "Met.," a catnip to women, and a heart-breaking pest to his singing wife, Martha Green. It does for certain aspects of grand opera what ought to be done: it debunks. But, also, it runs crosswise to what has been, certainly, up to now, public taste.

It would be less than just to fold it away.

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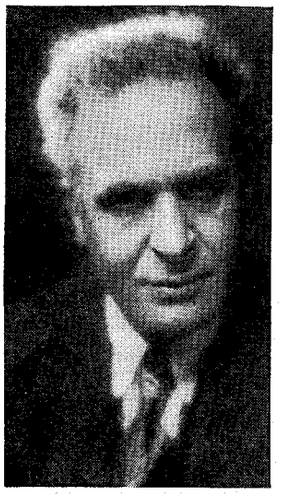
Radio Public Gives $65,390 to Symphony Fund

Voluntary Contributions From Listeners-in Throughout Nation Aid in Assuring Outstanding Concerts on Sunday Afternoons



Bruno Walter (left), Otto Klemperer (center), and Arturo Toscanini (right)

Music-hungry radio listeners-in, rushing at the opportunity, have contributed $65,390 to the guaranty fund for the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society, or 13 per cent. of the $503,000 required to maintain the Society's concerts through three more seasons. Under no compunction to pay a cent in support of the Society, listeners-in from all parts of the country sent in the $1 or more required for a Radio Membership Certificate. This astonishing response has caused the Society to lay out the programs so that the concerts will take place on Sunday afternoons and the radio public will get its share of musical dividends.

Wagner Favored

With the donations were letters in many cases, letters which set forth the individual contributor's likes and dislikes. A large percentage of these letters favored Wagner, and three Sunday afternoons will be devoted to his music. Bruno Walter will conduct the Wagner concerts, and the programs will include the entire first acts of "Die Walkuere" and "Siegfried," the final scene of "Die Walkuere," and the Good Friday scene from "Parsifal." Metropolitan artists who will sing, but not act, are Lotte Lehmann, soprano; Paul Althouse and Marek Windheim, tenors; Friedrich Schorr, barytone, and Emanuel List, basso.

Walter will have six weeks with the Philharmonic-Symphony, December 9 to January 13, inclusive, during which he also will conduct Mahler's famous "Lied von der Erde" and introduce three soloists to American audiences: Artur Schnabel, pianist; Bronislaw Huberman, violinist, and Emanuel Feuermann, violoncellist. It was Schnabel who, drawing himself up with vast pride and a soupçon of scorn, refused last season to broadcast from a radio studio, saying: "I would just as soon play for fifteen persons as for fifteen million!" Walter seems to have altered that view.

The peak of the symphony season will be reached when Arturo Toscanini conducts a Brahms cycle. Six Sunday afternoons will include in their programs four symphonies of the German master: the German Requiem, the two-piano concerti with Vladimir Horowitz and Ossip Gabrilowitsch as soloists, the violin concerto with Jascha Heifetz, the double concerto for violin and cello to be played by Mishel Piastro and Alfred Wallenstein, and the eighteen "Liebeslieder" waltzes to be sung by the Schola Cantorum with two-piano accompaniment.

Toscanini is right now in general acceptance the ranking orchestral interpreter. Even in Italy, where his anti-Fascist sympathies make his name unprintable even in the newspapers, he is known in speech as "primo del mundo." He will conduct the closing concert April 28 with a repetition of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."

Outstanding novelties in the season's schedule will be Igor Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms," inspired by the Thirty-ninth (verses 12-13), the Fortieth (verses 1-3), and the Hundred and Fiftieth (entire) Psalms in the King James Version; Mahler's "Lied von der Erde," as mentioned, and the suite by the Russian composer Shostakovetch—"The Nose," an opera.

Otto Klemperer, banished German conductor, will open the season October 7. He will have charge of the performance of the Stravinsky work composed in 1930 "to the glory of God and dedicated to the Boston Symphony Orchestra." A tone curiosity, the score omits violins and violas, adds wood-winds and two pianos to "give an excellent strangeness" to the three contrasting moods: prayer, thanksgiving, praise.

Werner Janssen, young American conductor and composer, will conduct "The Nose," as well as the Sibelius Fifth Symphony, MacDowell's Piano Concerto, with another young American, Beverly Webster, as soloist. He also will conduct Ferde Grofe's tone-poem based on Irving's "Rip Van Winkle."

The staff of conductors will be complete with Artur Rodzinski of the Cleveland orchestra, and Hans Lange, of the Philharmonic's group. Lawrence Gilman again has been engaged to comment on the music and describe his reactions to its emotional and intellectual content.

Social Science Era Dawns At World's Fair in Chicago

Natural science is making its supreme appearance at the World's Fair, but must be prepared to relinquish its leadership in the coming era to social science, declared Walter Dill Scott, President of Northwestern University, in a recent interview on the subject of the educational influence of A Century of Progress Exposition.

"It is like the surpassing effort of a great actor who has ruled the stage of human endeavor for a century, but sees his young and lusty successor pressing forward to take his crown," said Doctor Scott.

"Nevertheless, so impressive and so all-embracing is the display of the achievements of natural science, that, like a famous actor, it will continue, for a long time, to hold its place in the minds of the great majority, its loyal following, trained for many years to regard it as the unquestioned king of progress. This is the historic brake on too-sudden transitions—the old king holding to his throne—and it has its advantages. We certainly do not intend to give up any of the good things brought about by natural science. This brake has been effectively applied by the World's Fair.

"As the lasting impression left by the Fair of 1893 was architectural, so the lasting impression made by the World's Fair of 1933 and 1934 will be scientific. For the first time the management of this exposition has called on a 'brain trust' in preparing its scientific exhibits. The National Research Council is the American 'brain trust' as far as natural science is concerned. There is no university in existence which can give such a presentation covering the field of natural science as is seen in the Hall of Science at the World's Fair. The display makes use of the concise dramatic methods which are in accord with present-day psychology.

Walter Dill Scott

"The exposition is happily timed to sum up the achievements of natural science at the culmination of an era of development. We have completed a century of actual work in natural science. There is much development and elaboration ahead, but we can see the whole picture and can see what will be done in the future with the means which are now actually in our possession.

"Not more than ten years' real work has been done in social science. Up to a few years ago, the social science courses were unimportant and neglected in most universities. The departments were small, and the teachers were regarded almost as dangerous men. In the natural science exhibits at the World's Fair we are shown how the first explorers were under suspicion as disturbers of established beliefs.

"Now, we see the change taking place. Social science is a desired study.

"Fifty years from now social science may have its exposition."

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

Perhaps no one can tell us why the beauty of the world spells sadness as well as joy to the heart. The paradox is restated in the following lines from *The Atlantic Monthly:*

AN ARTIFICE OF DUST

By Lionel Wiggam

An artifice of dust and dream,
He walks the drowsy world in June,
Wading in weeds along the stream,
Enamored of the moon.
In mild entrenchment where the leaves
Arise about him like a tower,
He wanders gay, or else he grieves,
Hour on lonely hour.
The stars are bright for his delight,
The wind is soft to see him come,
He strolls the still, enchanted night
In strange delirium.

In this amazing mood he lives
The summer through, who dwells amid
The flowers and other fugitives
Where loveliness is hid.
His eyes are dazzled when the sun
Assumes its zenith in the sky,
And when the blossoming is done
He aches till he would die.
He mourns for beauty, it would seem,
As in a spell, because he must.
He is an edifice of dream,
He is an artifice of dust.

A reminder that, tho man may be an exile from Eden, the land of his exile is also a land of beauty. From *The New Yorker:*

POEM OF PRAISE

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Swift things are beautiful;
Swallows and deer,
And lightning that falls
Bright-veined and clear,
Rivers and meteors,
Wind in the wheat,
The strong-withered horse,
The runner's sure feet.

And slow things are beautiful:
The closing of day,
The pause of the wave
That curves downward to spray,
The ember that crumbles,
The opening flower,
And the ox that moves on
In the quiet of power.

Little, almost irrelevant, things may evoke for us the poignancy of separation. As in this from *Voices:*

AFTER A VISIT

By Thomas Lanier Williams

The petals of the cosmos
Are fallen to the vase;
And evening is denial
Of all that morning was . . . .

The smell of tea and lemon
And an angle of a chair
Remain your only signature
Against the darkening air.

Here is a tragedy in four lines. From *The Connecticut Echo:*

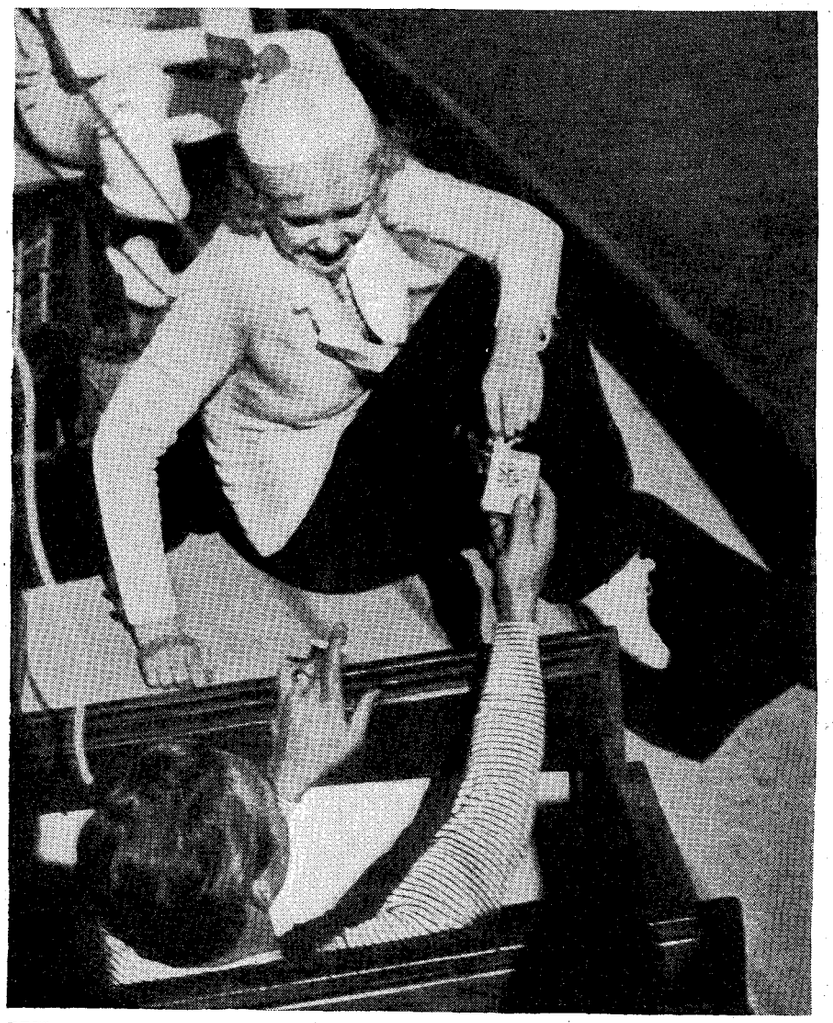
HALL BEDROOM

By Lucia Trent

He has been out of work these many weeks.
She reads the ads and very seldom speaks.
So day by day within this rented tomb
They bark their shins against the edge of doom.

A cooler one, sailor?

How about it? Try the cigarette that does for smokes what iced tea does for drinks, and cool fresh linen for clothes . . . whose first puff is cool-as-April, and whose last leaves your mouth clean and daisy-fresh. Spud's a grand Summer smoking-mate!



What's the secret of Spud's coolness?

A tiny bit of menthol. But not in the *smoke.* The menthol does its work *in the cigarette* . . . by simply *cooling* the smoke. So what Spud gives you is just pure tobacco goodness . . . *with the heat taken out.*

CORK TIP or PLAIN

SPUD

MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES

15c FOR 20

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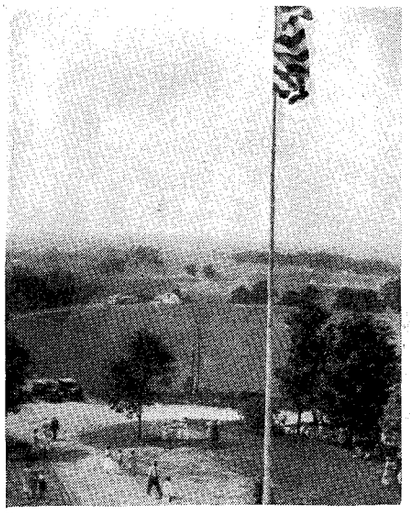
Subsistence Homesteading Forges Ahead

Despite Mistakes and Criticism, Governmental Project Copes Gallantly With Problems of the Industrial Age by Encouraging Part-Time Farming

By Wayne W. Parrish

PART-TIME farmers! That is what subsistence homesteaders are called. For a long time they have been found in increasing numbers on the fringes of cities and towns, raising most of their own food supply from their own one- or two-acre garden-plots.

A year ago the Government began using a $25,000,000 fund to encourage this trend



Keystone

Reedsville, West Virginia, center of a government homestead project

as part of its program of redistribution of population. To-day a healthy nation-wide series of demonstration projects is in various stages of completion to test one of the most unheralded, but most experimental, phases of the New Deal.

A subsistence homesteader lives on a small plot of ground within reasonable distance of a factory, mine, store, or mill. On his little acreage he raises either all or a considerable portion of his food. He does not sell any of his products, and, hence, is not in competition with commercialized farmers. At his place of employment he usually works part-time.

Term a Misnomer

There is nothing new about subsistence homesteading. Part-time farmers have been common in Europe for centuries. In this country many thousands long ago found part-time farming to be the solution to uncertain, or irregular, employment. To-day both Washington officials and industrialists are giving serious thought to this type of homesteading as the answer to seasonal factory employment and other economic and social problems of a hectic industrial age.

Unfortunately, the term "subsistence homesteading" is a misnomer, for, far from meaning a "bare existence," the homesteader often fares better than his city cousin. The phrase means production of crops for home use, rather than for sale.

To-day, as one leaves any city, or town, one sees houses built on an acre or two of ground where families enjoy the independence and freedom of the country and gain some measure of economic security by raising garden crops and keeping chickens, and, perhaps, a cow. According to the 1930 census, there were 387,000 part-time farmers and 360,000 farms of less than ten acres.

Not until Congress appropriated the fund "to aid in the redistribution of the overbalance of population in industrial centers" did the Government begin a direct participation in this trend. In an effort to unify the movement it established the Division of Subsistence Homesteads under the Department of the Interior, with M. L. Wilson as Director, to lend money to local corporations of citizens for the purpose of setting up as many projects as the $25,000,000 fund would permit. Later, the Government assumed direct administration.

Within the last year, nearly $11,000,000 has been lent to approximately thirty-seven projects in many parts of the country. The remainder of the original appropriation has been allocated tentatively. Some measure of the demand on the division for loans may be gained by noting that applications aggregated more than $4,500,000,000.

The most publicized project has been at Reedsville, West Virginia, in which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has taken a personal interest. During July fifty homes were completed and occupied and plans were prepared to construct 150 more homes on the 1,132-acre plot. According to official announcement, the cost of the cheapest house was $4,396, while the highest priced building came to $5,570. The homes are of four, five, and six rooms with full basement, bathroom, electricity, modern plumbing fixtures, well with electric pump supplying running water, and a septic tank, surrounded by five acres of improved soil.

Reedsville is a drab little town in the coal-mining country of the Monongahela Valley. Before the homestead project was begun, it was one of the most shabby and destitute spots in the country, as well as being strike-infested. The bulk of the population (345 in 1930) was on relief; work was infrequent and most of the miners and their families virtually were "stranded." It is Mrs. Roosevelt's idea that if the miners are not able to supply part-time employment, the people should be taught handicraft and should set up their own factories and workshops to provide cash incomes.

The Reedsville project has been, and will be, a political battle-field, for if the homesteaders open up a business to compete with other businesses, there will be loud outcries from critics of the Administration. Already there has been criticism that the Government's experts blundered in constructing the model town, and that the houses actually cost around $7,500 each, because it was necessary to rebuild the first fifty. Officials readily admitted that "mistakes had been made," but insisted that this did not prove the whole governmental project to be wasted.

Four Categories

Critics and mistakes notwithstanding, the homestead division has gone ahead. This writer visited Wilmington, Delaware, where a $210,000 project is getting under way, and found a former Governor, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, a Labor leader, an engineer, and a banker, all working together to provide seventy families with model homes on the outside of Wilmington. Three hundred acres had been bought, the University of Delaware was cooperating on agriculture, and the average cost of each home was to be $3,000. Families were to be selected carefully, and each family head was required to have at least part-time employment. Homes were to be paid for over a period of twenty years.

Projects to date are in four categories: small homes and plots of land for workers in large industrial centers, such as Youngstown, Ohio, and Wilmington; large garden homesteads for employees in decentralized industrial towns, such as Marshall, Texas, and Austin, Minnesota; projects aiming at a rehabilitation of submarginal farming regions, as in Northern Wisconsin and Northern Georgia, and projects providing a new economic basis for stranded industrial areas, such as abandoned coal-fields of West Virginia and Tennessee.

Keystone

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt points out models of cottages built at Reedsville

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Highlights From the World of Books

The New School of Murder Mystery

It was in "The Mystery of Marie Roget" that Edgar Allan Poe introduced to literature the science of detection, but, tho American in origin, this particular literary form soon became expatriated. Perhaps Americans were too preoccupied with the task of weaving an American cloak for the old, accepted forms of literature to pay much attention to this new child. But, across the sea, the child was welcomed and tenderly nurtured. He developed, grew strong, and by the end of the century was a giant. He straddled the Atlantic, with his right foot in London and his left in New York.

The balance of weight, however, was on the right foot, for in England there were Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and *Sherlock Holmes*. Conan Doyle pounced upon the art of the detective story, standardized it, and, through the shrewd operator who lived in Baker Street, stamped it with a permanent impress.

A host of master minds have succeeded *Holmes* and none has attracted more attention than *Hercule Poirot*, born of the mind of Mrs. Agatha Christie. This undersized, mustachioed Belgian has for years warmed the hearts of mystery lovers by his mental acrobatics. "Murder in the Calais Coach" (Dodd, Mead & Company) provides him with the inspiration for his latest mental feat, and he performs it with all the coolness and audacity of the Baker Street genius.

But the literary giant referred to above has one foot in America. For a long time the foot was in one place—exactly paralleling its mate. During this time, scores of American *Holmeses* scanned Rogues' Galleries and conferred with District-Attorneys, and cleverest of them all was the drawling, calculating *Philo Vance*, the creation of S. S. Van Dine. The clothes and voice were different but the body had been lifted from the same mold. Then, in 1929, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., published "The Maltese Falcon," by Dashiell Hammett, and it was evident that there was life in the colossus. The foot was shifting, for there was nothing about *Sam Spade* that reminded one of *Sherlock Holmes*. In Hammett's "The Thin Man" (Knopf), his most recent work, the renovation of the old pattern is even more marked.

Courtesy of Dodd, Mead & Company

Agatha Christie

If the popularity of Dashiell Hammett's stories can be taken as an indication of a general trend, a new era of detective-story writing is being ushered in. That the change can not be an abrupt one is proven by the enthusiasm with which Agatha Christie's stories still are received. *Hercule Poirot* and the incidents in which he figures are most typical of the British representatives of the *Holmes* school. He is calm, orderly, penetrating, and endowed with a sense of humor. He never hurries, and rarely does his method of procedure change in its course. He dissects, analyzes, and questions, always phlegmatically, always politely. Then he retires and thinks. Mrs. Christie graciously presents all the evidence, and, if the reader is so inclined, he can ponder the matter with *Poirot*. The chances are, tho, he never does. He rushes on confidently expecting to be amazed by the mental agility of the sleuth, just as he has been amazed before by the facile brain of *Sherlock Holmes*, and he is not disappointed. Without so much as sending a telegram, *Poirot* gets to the bottom of the murder in the Calais Coach.

Dashiell Hammett

Dashiell Hammett was once a Pinkerton man and this may account for his blunt departure from Conan Doyle's standardized story. He writes from experience, evidently, as much as from imagination. *Nick Charles* of "The Thin Man," and *Sam Spade* of "The Maltese Falcon," would scoff at *M. Poirot*. They are rough, coarse, and brutal. They could never sit and ponder, unless they were tied to the chair. They are bold, impertinent, and swaggering. They think while they walk, or while they swear, or while they bluff, but when they sit down, they sit because they feel like sitting, not because they want to relax and let their brains function.

Corpses are strewn liberally through the pages of a Hammett book, but the blustering, brusk, and boisterous *Sam Spade* and *Nick Charles* ultimately produce results. Whether the manner in which they work is more entertaining than the polished movements of *Hercule Poirot* is a matter of taste, but one feels that it has at least the quality of realism.

T. K. K.

During the present seasonal lull when few books are published, critical reviews are replaced by other articles of interest to book lovers. This is the third of the series.

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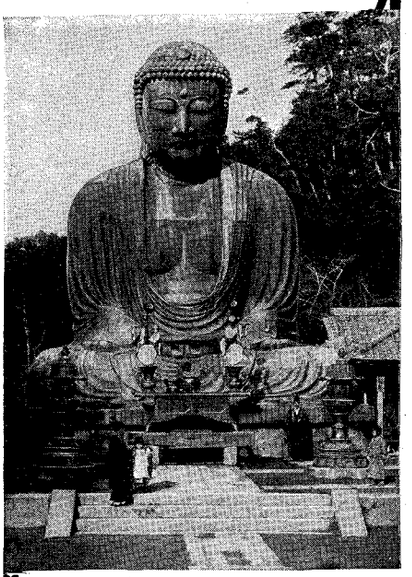

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On the Current Screen

Not since "The Thin Man" has there been such an excellent amalgamation of humor and melodrama, or, for that matter, such a thoroughly entertaining motion-picture as **Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back (AAA).** Written and played with a sort of bantering gaiety which permits one to laugh at the excitement, and, at the same time, share in it, the new adventure of this popular hero of fiction and screen is merry and thrilling and invariably enthralling. Handsomely mounted, attractively written by Nunnally Johnson, and admirably played by Ronald Colman and an excellent supporting cast, the new film proves pretty conclusively that the dull days in the cinema are over.

© 1934, United Artists Corporation

A scene from "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back"

The current exploit of the doughty *Drummond* opens, as all good mystery dramas with a London setting should, on the night of a heavy fog, out into which the hero walks, only to run into adventures strange and marvelous. He knocks at the door of a silent and mysterious mansion and the door strangely opens. Entering cautiously, he finds a dead body stretched out on a near-by sofa. He runs to summon a policeman and when the two return the door is politely opened by an obsequious butler, the house is found occupied by a respectable Oriental prince and his guests, and there is no dead body about. But good old *Bulldog* isn't to be put off so easily, any more than he is when he accompanies a beautiful and mysterious young girl to her hotel, only to find that no one at the hotel admits having seen the girl before, while her name is missing from the register and there is no sign of the aunt whom she said was there with her. All of the adventures, incidentally, take place in the course of one night and when morning comes the great *Drummond* has solved a great conspiracy.

There also is a comedy secondary plot dealing with the desperate efforts of *Algy, Drummond's* faithful follower, to get back to his wife on the occasion of their wedding night. Thanks to the delightful playing of Charles Butterworth, the situation is maintained with admirable humor. There is likewise to be recommended the comic dismay of C. Aubrey Smith, as a grim old Inspector from Scotland Yard who is always being awakened from his bed by *Drummond* on what the Inspector can not help feeling are some of the most fantastic inventions ever made up by an amiable lunatic. Ronald Colman is at his best in the sort of debonair banter which goes with the rôle of *Bulldog Drummond*, and this is one of his happiest performances. There is also excellent work by Warner Oland as the sinister Oriental prince, by Loretta Young as the bewildered heroine, and by Una Merkel as the lonely bride.

* * * *

Treasure Island (AAA*)—A handsome and faithful retelling of the Stevenson classic, with Jackie Cooper as *Jim Hawkins*, Wallace Beery as *Long John Silver* and Lionel Barrymore as *Capt. Billy Bones.* The adaptation and production have been extremely successful in capturing both the spirit and the letter of the story.

* * * *

The Catspaw (AAA*)—Harold Lloyd returns to the screen after a long absence in a comedy-drama which is surprizingly far from the mood of his earlier slap-stick farces. This is the tale of an innocent young man, reared by his missionary father in the heart of China, who returns to his old home-town in America and is accidentally elected mayor. Of course, he cleans up the city, and drives out the wicked bosses. It is a pleasant, rather easy-going sort of comedy, a bit too long, perhaps, but, on the whole, quite entertaining.

* * * *

Cleopatra (AA)—Cecil B. De Mille's elaborate and handsome spectacle telling, with a bow or two in the direction of Shakespeare, of the Egyptian queen and her romances with Cæsar and Antony. Claudette Colbert is *Cleopatra*, Warren William is *Cæsar*, and an English newcomer named Harry Wilcoxon is *Antony*. While lavish and striking in appearance, the film suffers from a surprizing lack of dramatic impressiveness, and from its failure to create any real historical illusion. ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Mother, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate.	The Girl From Missouri, The Thin Man, Where Sinners Meet, Murder on the Blackboard, Hat, Coat and Glove, One More River, Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back, *Treasure Island, *The Catspaw.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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Topics in Brief

OLD-LINE Republicans want a new line.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IN North Carolina that rattlesnake bit and now the general public will.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

EVERY time France peeps under the chip on her shoulder she finds another spy.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

THEY can't beat swords into plowshares while there is so much profit in munitions shares.—*Los Angeles Times.*

IT appears that only a censor can make life under a dictatorship in Europe quiet and orderly.—*Wichita Eagle.*

THE national debt, the Republicans argue with good reason, has reached the braking point.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ACCORDING to the Herr Dr. Hitler, Germany is now 90 per cent. pure. But that's not kosher.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

EVERY orator has his moment, says a writer. But too many of them extend their moment into hours.—*Birmingham News.*

"FRANCE and England must not drift further apart," says a politician. Channel-swimmers will indorse this.—*Punch (London).*

HITLER'S leading supporters have adopted his style of mustache. We suppose that could be considered the supreme test of loyalty.—*Savannah News.*

THE What's-in-a-Name Society ought to get quite a kick out of Gov. O. K. Allen, of Louisiana, whose main job appears to be O. K.-ing the monkey doodle-doos of Huey Long.—*Macon Telegraph.*

But We've Got Something to Show for It

—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

MAYBE the nation would feel a bit more optimistic if the girls would get their fingernails out of the red.—*Florida Times-Union.*

MAYBE bread cast upon the waters will return, but it seems that dough thrown across the ocean will not.—*Mobile Register.*

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The Missing Miss

—Orr in the *Chicago Tribune*

GENEROSITY is a husband's prize virtue, says Dorothy Dix. Many husbands had suspected that the ladies thought so.—*Chicago Daily News.*

A SCIENTIST thinks he is on the verge of perfecting a drug which will cure insanity. If he is successful, what will we do for wars?—*Detroit News.*

BURDENING people with debt, Henry Ford says, is no way to bring back prosperity. So don't buy one on the instalment plan.—*The New Yorker.*

AN explorer reports finding a tribe called the Kukukukus in New Guinea. We have a suspicion a good many members of that clan are living in this country, too.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

AFTER all, why should anyone comment further on the story of the two Louisiana hold-up men who mingled with a group of visiting legislators and walked out of prison unnoticed?—*Boston Herald.*

THE reason so few babies are being born nowadays, declares Prof. F. Crew, British biologist, is because the world is not a fit place for children. Worse than that, it is barely a fit place for their elders.—*Boston Globe.*

REPUBLICANS are rumored to be amassing a war chest of a million dollars for the Congressional battles. If they get it, it will be sure proof that Roosevelt policies have brought about a return of prosperity.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

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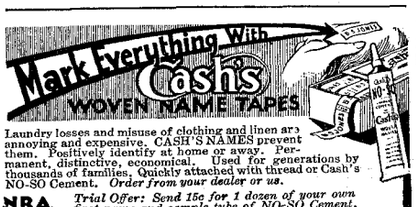

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Revealing Hidden Dangers Of Coastal and Inland Waters

(Continued from page 16)

of land because there was no way of fixing the position of the vessel accurately. Astronomical observations can not be depended upon closer than a mile or two, and dead reckoning, that is, plotting the course and distance, is subject to a variety of errors and uncertainties.

An entirely new method known as "radio acoustic ranging" is now in use, having been developed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey since 1923. For the first time accurate charts of offshore waters are being obtained. This method, like the echo-sounding, depends on the travel of sound through sea water. A bomb is exploded at the ship and the sound is picked up by hydrophones, or "mechanical ears."

The instant the sound arrives, an automatic radio signal is sent out and recorded on the ship's chronograph. The time that it has taken the sound to travel to each hydrophone station is then scaled off the tape to one hundredth of a second. Knowing the velocity of sound in sea water, the distance from each hydrophone can be computed quickly and the position of the ship accurately fixed. The velocity of sound through sea water is about 4,800 feet a second.

Distances of 100 miles are frequently reached by these bombs. The record distance of 217 miles was made on the Pacific Coast.

Vessels and launch parties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey now are engaged in hydrographic surveys from Key West to Cape Cod, from the Mexican Border to Puget Sound, in the Aleutian Islands, and in the Philippine Islands.

In the Aleutian Islands, the ships *Surveyor* and *Discoverer* are making original surveys for new charts to replace the present ones, which are based largely on old Russian reconnaissance surveys and reports.

Contributors to This Issue

Edward Price Bell, author of "Japan Is for Peace, Says Okada" and "Hirota—Apostle of Concrete Diplomacy," has written many books, short stories, and articles on foreign affairs. He was London correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News* from 1900-23. He is sixty-five years old and was born in Indiana.

* * * *

Oliver McKee, Jr., author of "And Now the Forgotten Fisherman," is the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript.* He was born in East Orange, New Jersey, and is forty years old.

* * * *

Millard Milburn Rice, author of "Roosevelt, Roche, and Recovery," was born at Jefferson, Maryland, and is thirty-nine years old. He was disabled in the World War, and has lived in Idaho Springs, Colorado, for fourteen years. He has been a frequent contributor to many leading magazines, and has specialized in political and economic subjects.

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

colonel.—"P. C. W.," Chicago, Ill.—The present pronunciation of the word *colonel* dates back to the early 17th century, and earlier, when it was spelled *coronel.* The word appears to have first been used in England during the first half of the 16th century, coming from France. In France at that period it was spelled both *coronnel* and *colonnel,* coming thence from the Italian *colonnello.* The French retained the purer form and the trisyllabic pronunciation; in England, the three syllables were retained until the latter part of the 17th century, even being accented at times on the last syllable. By 1700, it was dropped to two syllables much as we have it to-day, but the spelling had followed the French lead to *colonell,* ultimately becoming *colonel.*

comeback.—"B. J.," Elizabeth, N. J.—The dictionary lists this slang term as a solid word, with the two definitions: "1. A just complaint; a cause or opportunity for retaliation. 2. A return as to a position previously held after demotion or dismissal; as, He staged a *comeback* and succeeded in putting it over."

infinitely small.—"R. R. A.," Akron, O.—With the sense "infinitesimal," this expression is in good literary usage, and has appeared at various times since 1740. One may properly say "infinitesimally small"; in fact, this adverbial modifier is more frequent than "infinitely." Either usage is supported by good authority.

relative, relation.—"R. B. D.," Chicago, Ill.—The preference for the use of *relative,* with reference to persons connected by blood, is described by the dictionary as the non-literary usage. In other words, in idiomatic speech, we hear *relative;* in the diction of careful and precise writers we see *relation.* The latter word, used in this sense, can be traced to about 1650; the former to about 1550; both words in other senses are much older

tautology; pleonasm.—"C. A. S.," Chicago, Ill.—*Tautology* is a form of *pleonasm;* but the chief distinction is that *tautology* is never justified, and *pleonasm* may be. In the sentence, "All the members agreed unanimously," we have a perfect example of *tautology.* One might omit "all" or "unanimously," and still have the complete meaning; the use of both is tautological. But the same sentence can be written as an instance of *pleonasm* to emphasize the unanimity of agreement: "All the members agreed—unanimously!"

The expression "graphically portrays" is an instance of *tautology.* The term *graphic* means "portraying with vividness; describing with pictorial effect"; hence, there is clear evidence of repetition of idea.

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Japan Is for Peace, Says Premier Okada

Sees Nothing to Cause Trouble Between His Nation and the United States; Opposes the Ratio Principle, But Declares Japan's "Naval Conception Is Purely Defensive"

(Continued from page 3)

that end. Such collaboration would be the most natural as well as the most advantageous thing which could come about in the Far East. It would be good for us East Asians and for all men because it would produce harmony and prosperity, the basic requirements of trade."

Japan Tourist Bureau

Geisha

"You are doing all you can to strengthen the national consciousness and the morale of your people to sustain your policies?"

"Certainly. Every nation does that. We urge hard work, loyalty, and discipline, and we also pursue systematically the object of the improvement of our people in intelligence and physique."

"You are democratic in political faith?"

"Yes. I believe in the people. Everything depends upon them. They are worthy of everything. We are trying to build up strong, steady Japanese to defend a Japan seeking only justice and peace. The stronger we are, we feel, the more use we shall be to ourselves and to our fellowmen of other races and nations."

"Some Westerners fear that Japanese extremists may seize the helm of State and embark upon dangerous adventures."

"That will not take place."

"Your State as now organized is solid?"

"Very."

"There is no danger that Japanese aggression might issue from the power and the political views of your dominant naval and military men?"

"None."

"Do you see much hope at present of such international naval adjustments as will breed a sense of security in the nations and still admit of reduced and limited naval armaments?"

"We are pursuing that objective and not unhopefully."

"You do not like the ratio principle as the regulator of the relative strength of navies?"

"No. That principle has an unpleasant implication of degrees of worth in the great nations. It suggests that some are inherently superior and some inherently inferior. We want equality. There is the certainty of the sentiment of friendship in recognized equality. It makes for the world atmosphere which frees statesmen to work for peace with the greater likelihood of achieving it. Japan's naval conception, to put it in a word, is purely defensive. We think that should be the touchstone in the case of every nation. We shall participate in the forthcoming naval negotiations from that point of view."

"Do you feel that the governments and the peoples of the principal Powers desire peace and that present preparations for war are due to ideas of defensive necessity?"

"I hope so."

"You at least see no danger to Japanese-American peace?"

The Premier shook his head decidedly, slightly frowning.

"There is nothing to cause trouble between America and Japan. We are old friends and very important to each other. Our commerce is mutually profitable and desirable. Our ideals are not dissimilar. We never must cease to seek the bases of everlasting peace between us. That is the great due of our two progressive peoples."

"How would you banish fear?"

"That sinister phantom," said the Premier, reflectively, "can be banished from the world by only honest, fair, realistic, and non-aggressive statesmanship and the slow-moving force of international education."

"What do you think of Spengler's notion that the so-called colored races are going to destroy white civilization?"

"Fantasmagoric. Undreamed of and impossible."

"And Haeckel's thesis that 'the terrible and useless struggle for existence gives the real impulse to the blind course of the world'?"

Mr. Okada's head was shaking and his lips a little grim.

"No. The course of the world is not blind. It responds to a Supreme Intelligence. We are going somewhere."

"Then the human will can affect the struggle?"

The Premier rose, his face brightening with his thought.

"Yes. I never lose faith in the dignity and the power of the human will. It should be encouraged. It is capable of almost infinite development. It can move mountains. It is the power of the human will, behind it real enlightenment, which is going to redeem humanity from war."

There were three glasses of red wine on a beautiful table near-by. The Premier, the young interpreter, Toshikazu Kasé, and the interviewer drank in silence. Then cordial farewells, with the deep Japanese bow, and the Premier slipped through a huge door to resume discussions with his Cabinet.

Hirota—Apostle of Concrete Diplomacy

(Continued from page 13)

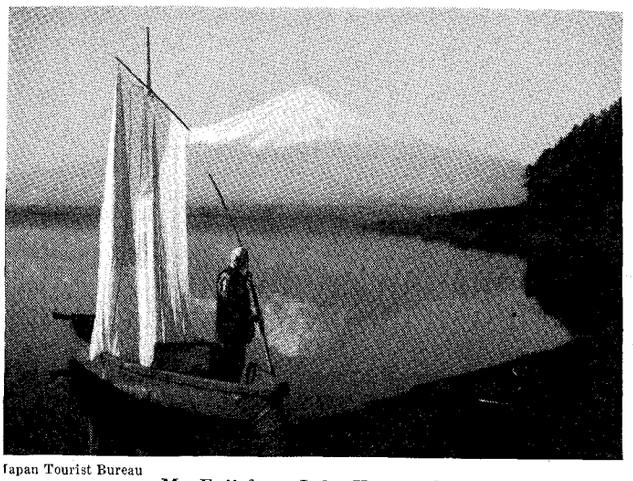
stupendous advantage that could come to East Asia."

"Do you think any other strong nation, situated as Japan was, would have acted otherwise than Japan acted?"

Mr. Hirota smiled and shook his head.

"The compulsion would have been the same," he replied.

"The situation, as we see it in this corner of Asia, is the natural cumulation of all the circumstances, geographic, biologic, historical, political, economic, strategic. These elements are fixed and irresolvable. Sentiment, ideology, *ex-parte* views of treaty implications, misunderstandings of whatever character, can not prevail over realities and perpetuities. Manchukuo as a well-administered sovereign State is a basically vital matter to Japan."



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Mt. Fuji from Lake Kawaguchi

"Might not Manchukuo wish to extend her influence south of the Great Wall?"

"We want no such development. As I have indicated, we desired as sincerely Chinese solidity and independence as we desire Manchukuoan solidity and independence. By such conditions we have everything to gain and nothing to lose."

"The Open Door?"

Mr. Hirota smiled rather more deeply.

"We are for the Open Door. We are particularly for it. It offers every promise to us. What we complain about is

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that the Open Door has been closed, and is being closed, against our manufacturers. In some places it has been closed against our people, also. The systematic and extensive boycott in China has driven us out of the Chinese market, and that boycott was countenanced by the League of Nations. Driven out of China, our exporters (and we were taught to be exporters by other nations) endeavor to sell their goods elsewhere, and our competitors naturally feel the pressure of this endeavor in non-Chinese markets. If we could have back the Open Door in China, we should have much less need of purchasers outside China."

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Prayer-wheel

"How would you yourself set about allaying suspicion and fear among the nations?"

"That is a mighty task, and as important as it is mighty. Efforts to accomplish it will be attended, no doubt, by many setbacks and disappointments. We shall witness the play of plus and minus forces, positive and negative forces, as in electricity, the net result tending, as knowledge and sense of fairness advance, to equilibrium. International justice is indispensable to international friendship and tranquillity. Statesmanship must be studious, penetrating, flexible, calm, good-tempered, wise. I hope and think it will be. I wish to help as much as I can in that direction."

For Concrete Diplomacy

"What is your opinion of regional pacts of mutual assistance by nations in definitely marked areas?"

"To be sure, I am glad of any such pacts so far as they may do all-round justice, and so promote peace. But pacts do not seem to me of so much value toward peace as the friendly and intelligent handling of specific questions as they exist or may arise. Abstractions convince me less than what I may term concrete diplomacy—a diplomacy dedicated not so much to pact-making as to the actual elimination, one by one, of the easily ascertainable causes of uneasiness and antagonism between and among nations. Pacts may do more harm than good if their effect is to support injustice rather than to remove it."

"What do you think of tariffs and like restrictions as affecting international relations?"

Again Mr. Hirota's characteristic smile. And he replied:

"Economically, the nations of to-day remind me of a collection of angry porcupines. They bristle with sharp needles to prick and resist one another. They have tariffs, prohibitions, quotas, barriers of many kinds against the natural movement of ideas, persons, and goods in the world. I do not like them. I can see this world economic structure as a huge bucket closing down over the porcupines to stagnate and suffocate them."

"Is the uncontrolled armaments trade a threat to peace?"

"I think it obviously is. The matter is one for the great armament-producing nations to consider. Japan makes only sufficient war material for herself. Great Britain, France, and America, of course, have large munitional capacities."

"Is foreign aid, financial and military, to China a real source of anxiety in Japan?"

"Japan is bound to look upon such assistance with interest. It conceivably might take such a form, or extend to such an extent, that this country could not regard it without anxiety. What Government in China can assure anyone of the use which will be made of either financial or military aid? There are many self-constituted governments, or ruling militarists, in China. There is no Government in China with very wide, or very certain, political and social control. Money and arms and general militarist stimulation flowing into China are quite apt to spread and aggravate that sanguinary disorder and that suffering and poverty which are immeasurably the greatest evil and the most deplorable misfortune in all the Orient.

"Japan will rejoice in anything whatever from any quarter whatever if that thing gives promise of genuine benefit to the Chinese people, and, consequently, to every people. I hope our neighbors in the world will appreciate Japan's unexceptionable motives in this matter, our intense sympathy for the Chinese in their great difficulties, our complete innocence of any wish in this connection except a wish for China's peace and progress. And I hope the nations, in all their transactions with China, will ask themselves this question:

" 'Taking the broad and the long view, are we indeed helping China, and thus helping our own people and the world, or are we rather intensifying and prolonging a common disaster?' "

"Do you feel that the treaty peace-structure in the Pacific needs revision to conform to present realities?"

Peace in the Pacific

"I am aware of no call for revision of this structure at present. If circumstances should develop appearing to make such revision desirable, Japan would approach the matter in a spirit of friendly international cooperation. I can not emphasize too strongly our faith in such cooperation touching questions of whatever sort so long as they are susceptible of international treatment. I am doing my best to broaden in every way the general Japanese feeling and outlook concerning our foreign relations.

"Anti-foreignism is particularly abhorrent to me. It is both unwise and undignified in any nation. I urge all Japanese, whether in public or in private life, to maintain the most respectful and courteous intercourse with foreigners who visit our country and to support the Government in its consistent effort to demonstrate its belief in the universal brotherhood of humanity. Yet I never cease to point out to my countrymen the necessity of Japanese constancy in the pursuit of the peace-stabilizing mission of our Empire in the Far East."

Right of Self-defense

"You believe in the sanctity of treaties?"

"Implicitly, completely. We do not dream of trespassing upon other nations' rights and interests under existing treaties. I repeat that we violated no treaty or treaties in our operations in Manchuria. We acted there, as we shall act everywhere, in entire consonance with our self-defensive traditions. And everyone will remember that the Briand-Kellogg Pact impairs no nation's right to defend itself. As Mr. Kellogg stated categorically at the time of the making of the famous Pact, no treaty can take away from a nation the right of self-defense, a thing inherent and indefeasible alike in the nation and in the individual."

"You prefer to deal with the nations separately relative to treaty rights?"

"Yes. We are always ready to exchange views with each individual Power respecting treaty rights and interests. Our experience at Geneva in relation to the Manchurian question convinces us of the futility of such negotiations. We do not wish to reproduce that situation."

"Will you kindly explain Japan's naval standpoint?"

Mr. Hirota addressed himself to this question with peculiar thoughtfulness and gravity.

"That is a matter which impinges seriously upon Japanese politics. It was partly responsible, as you know, for the assassination of two Premiers, and of many eminent business men. The purpose of our Govern-

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A Buddhist monk beating "mokugyo" (wooden gong)

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ment is to handle the problem with a view to Japanese security, but without menace to other Powers. We will not deviate from this line."

"Do you judge the ratio principle ill-advised?"

"In the long history of naval power, the ratio principle has been on trial for little more than a decade. It may not be the best principle. Diligent study may evolve a better. We devote our minds to this problem, as to other international problems, in the spirit of good-will, realizing the necessity under which each Government labors to make its defenses such as to relieve the national mind of anxiety as to the nation's safety. No nation can go about its work properly if haunted by the fear of triumphant aggression. Give the nations a settled sense of security, and we shall have a firm foundation of peace."

"Is it conceivable to you that America would be capable of unprovoked aggression against Japan or any other nation?"

"No," said Mr. Hirota, bursting into laughter. "No."

"Do the Japanese people think so?"

"No. Not at all."

"You deem Japanese-American peace impregnable?"

"I do."

"Can anyone define an aggressor?"

"Impossible."

"Do you expect another World War?"

"No. I expect peace. War is not like natural calamities, earthquakes, fires, hurricanes, floods. These can not be prevented. Human volition is impotent in the face of their onsets. But human volition can conquer war. Governments and peoples make war. What governments and peoples can do they can refrain from doing."

"Do you think the West is prone to magnify Japanese proportions in the Far East?"

Very Small Candle

"Occidentals," replied Mr. Hirota, an expression of lively amusement on his face, "gazing westward across the Pacific, see Japan as a burning candle casting a gigantic shadow upon a wall, a background, which is China. It is a gigantic shadow, but a shadow. If these Occidentals will go to China, and, standing in the midst of that vast territory and population, gaze eastward, they will see the Japanese candle—the Candle of the Gigantic Shadow—as in reality very small."

The last question was this:

"Do you believe in democracy?"

"I do. The Imperial House reigns supreme in Japan, but it reigns in perfect harmony with the welfare of the people. This is quite characteristic of Japan, unique and peculiar. Government is neither legitimate nor safe except when it rests upon service to the people and thereby commands their devotion. That government, in other words, is democratic which seeks the nation's good and executes its will."

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The Gentleman From Czechoslovakia

Roderick Menzel—Journalist, Novelist, Poet, Footballer, Davis Cup Player, and a Large Young Man Who Would Gladden the Heart of Any Football Coach—Talks of Tennis

A COUPLE of months ago, the Australian tennis-team found several gentlemen from Czechoslovakia blocking their march on the Davis Cup. These Czechs proved to be no low hurdle. One, Roderick Menzel, of Czechoslovakia, beat both Crawford and McGrath before Australia could fight through to the inter-zone finals against the United States.

Then, again, in the early rounds of the All-England play at Wimbledon, Menzel made news. Matched against Fred Perry, Menzel smashed through to a 6—0 victory in the first set. He took the third set, also, carrying the world's No. 1 tennis-player to five sets. This man Menzel was to be reckoned with.

Roderick Menzel is in America now, here for the Nationals at Forest Hills next week. The other morning, at his hotel in New York, he sat and talked, in pleasantly hesitant, stumbling English of Czechoslovakia, sports, journalism, amateurism, and tennis.

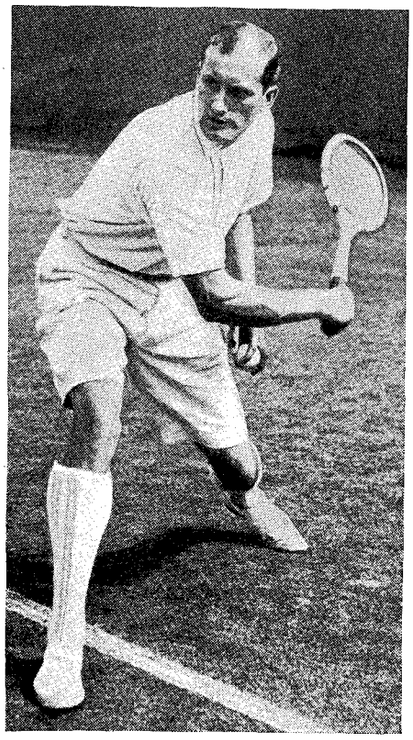
"We are a new country, Czechoslovakia," he said, "one of the few things to which the War gave life. But you have heard of us in sport. There is Franz Douda, who pushes the weight—'puts the shot,' you call it?—in the Olympics. And in my own game, tennis: There Czechoslovakia has gone high in the Davis Cup play since the War. One of our players, Karel Kozeluh, you have heard of—no?"

The development of sports in Czechoslovakia is faced with certain difficulties. There are no college teams there, as Americans know them. "There is only time for study," said Menzel. Natural athletes are developed on informal club-teams—"fraternities" in the colleges and social clubs after college. One very real handicap keeps their tennis-players from going very far in international competition: There are no grass courts in Czechoslovakia. Menzel has found it most difficult to adapt his game—developed on hard courts—to the turf, say at Wimbledon, or at Forest Hills.

Has Beaten Perry

"I have never been to America, but I have played some of your Americans. Tilden, I have played several times. The last time was at Prague, where I am leading him 4—1 in the fifth set. Tilden is a very hard man to play against when he is getting beat. I lost. And of England, I have beaten Perry."

The other day, he played Fred Perry in an exhibition match on the final day of the ladies' Nationals at Forest Hills. He took five games from Perry in the first set before either the crowd or Perry could get settled. Menzel was a driving power-house that would not be stopped. He won that first set, tho Perry took the second. No more were played—it was an exhibition—



Acme

Roderick Menzel in an exhibition game against Fred Perry at Forest Hills

but in that brief bit of action, that great, graceful bear of a man, Menzel, had won the gallery and warned the players that his game would be worth watching.

Menzel took great interest in watching the scantily clad American girls playing in the women's Nationals.

"By us, it is impossible for a young lady to smash the ball—like your Helen Jacobs," he said. "The girls in my country do not play many sports like the Anglo-Saxe. They are too lazy, perhaps. In the winter, they ski—but like rabbits only. Our ladies are more feminine than athletic."

Menzel has played all the good tennis-players in all parts of the world. It is interesting to learn how he ranks them—those whom he has played and those whom he has watched.

"When Fred Perry is at the top of his game, when he is 'hot,' as you say, then he can not be beat. He says that it is luck which decides the winner among the top ten or so. He is modest. It is true, perhaps, for Wood, Shields, Von Cramm, Stefani, Stoefen, Allison, and perhaps me also. But Perry and Crawford, they are something extra, above us others. Of course, which few people know, Crawford can not play against Perry. He is a nervous man, beaten before the first ball is served when he meets Perry. You can not explain; it is just so. And more, also, which many do not think, is that Austin must rank close with Perry and Crawford.

"Austin is a very dangerous player when he is not in a big tournament where he must play day after day. He is not strong enough. But in the Davis Cup matches, where he will play once on a Friday and next on Monday—there he is dangerous. He does not then make an error."

Menzel will remain in the East for the Nationals at Forest Hills and the grass court play at Rye, then he goes to California for the Pacific Coast play, then on to Australia and New Zealand for the winter tournaments—a regular tennis-tourist.

" 'Tennis bums,' is what you call us—maybe meaning we are like professionals," laughed Menzel. Then seriously: "That is not so because we think differently. When a man turns professional, then he goes backwards, I think. He knows that he must play the same man over and over night after night for maybe a lot of money here and not so much there. One could not even play the opera Faust so often as that and not get sick of it.

"And we who are amateurs, who think like amateurs, we must play almost all year except for three months, perhaps, if we wish to play well. But many of us work. Me, I am a writer. I have published three novels, romantic. And, alas," he smiled broadly here, as if to beg the pardon of American sports followers, "I also write poems—which, however, are published.

"And I write also for the newspapers of my country. Not so much about tennis. That is what you call a good racket here, is it not? Helen Wills, she wrote about the Wimbledon play for English papers. And Fred Perry, he has written about himself in a book which is a very good book. But most of them can not write so well.

Sports Journalism

"The sports writers here write well, but they do not know what they write about too often. It is not their fault, of course," he added, "but I think it is very hard for a man to write about a game which he can not play himself well. He can not know how to explain why a player makes a mistake in heated play, or why he is good. The best writers are those who have once played the game well, and then taken up writing about it. Like Wallis Myers, in England, who is the best. But in Czechoslovakia, writing for the papers is not such good work as it is here where newspaper men are paid so very much."

That last would be news to most American writers. Most would disagree with him; many would thank him for thinking so. All sports writers would agree with the players who think that Roderick Menzel of Czechoslovakia is a "scholar, an athlete, and a gentleman" in the best traditions of those who play the game—and thank him for coming over.

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Choice of Contenders Puzzles Yachting and Polo Officials

Last week, the rivals for the honor of defending the *America's* Cup entered the home-stretch of the competition. Nearly all summer now, *Weetamoe, Rainbow,* and *Yankee* have been meeting each other in "observation" brushes. Prophets were about to hand the post to *Yankee* when *Rainbow* suddenly uncovered a reserve of speed which had been lost or hidden before. Then, to add to the general confusion, *Weetamoe* got back into the water after alterations, and proceeded to show her stern to both *Rainbow* and *Yankee* in a three-cornered race in light air.

But as the final trials got under way, *Yankee* had nine wins over *Rainbow,* and *Rainbow* had but three over *Yankee.* However, *Rainbow* strengthened her position by winning both the Astor and the King's Cup.

Yankee entered the trials without further alterations to her sails or rig. Skipper Charles Francis Adams seemed satisfied with her as she was. And well he might be, for *Yankee* began the trials with a victory over both *Weetamoe* and *Rainbow. Rainbow,* skippered by Harold S. Vanderbilt, has added five tons of ballast, a flexible boom, and sail to the limit. *Rainbow,* too, began the trials by beating *Weetamoe.*

Like a trailing albatross of ill-omen, *Endeavour,* with Sopwith at the wheel, took out after *Rainbow* and *Weetamoe* in the first of the trial spins. It was but an informal brush, a preliminary skirmish; but it was quite without precedent in the history of the Cup. More disturbing than shattered precedents, was the fact that *Endeavour* did better than hold her own against the two American yachts.

Polo Perplexities

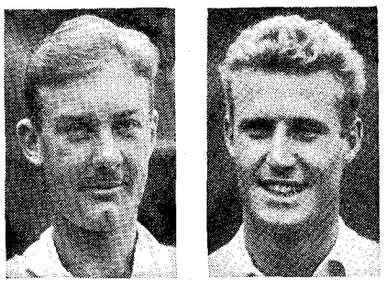
In preparation for the East-West polo matches, the selectors, laboring to put together a team in the East which can take the measure of the West side, have found their hands quite as full of perplexities as have bewildered the selection committee for the *America's* Cup defender. The East is plagued by being blessed with too many players of the same caliber and no combination of players to match the West.

Tommy Hitchcock remains an uncertain factor. If he is picked, there will be many dissenting voices. Winston Guest raises the same problem. Just back from a trip, he has not had time to get in condition to play the game of polo needed.

Just now, it looks as if the East will line up with Michael Phipps at No. 1, either Jimmy Mills or young Earle Hopping at No. 2, Stewart Iglehart or Elbridge Gerry at No. 3, and Billy Post at back.

The West will probably play Eric Pedley at No. 1, Cecil Smith at No. 2, Elmer Boeseke at No. 3, and Aidan Roark at back. The West team will have a stronger combination on a basis of handicap total—thirty-six goals to a probable twenty-nine for the East. The strength of the West combination will be still greater because it will have had more time to play as a team than will the East, long harassed by the problem of having to select a team.

Week-End Winners



Wide World Photographs

George Lott (left), and Lester Stoefen

George Lott and Lester Stoefen won their second successive leg on the national doubles trophy by defeating Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn in four sets at the Germantown Cricket Club, Pennsylvania. Thus did they avenge their recent defeat at Newport at the hands of Allison and Van Ryn. Lott shared his fifth American national doubles honors.

* * * *

Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe, Detroit Tiger pitching ace, defeated the Washington Senators, 4—2, to reach a total of sixteen straight victories. That performance equaled the American League record, held jointly by Walter Johnson, Bob Grove, and "Smokey Joe" Wood.

* * * *

Harald Andersson, Swedish track athlete, hurled the discus 171 feet, eleven and one-quarter inches to set a new record at Oslo.

* * * *

Max Schmeling won over Walter Neusel by a technical knock-out when Neusel was unable to answer the bell for the ninth round of their fight in Hamburg, Germany. Carnera went home to Italy to fight before Mussolini; now Schmeling has demonstrated his ruggedness in his native Germany. He sails for America next month to stand in line with his fellow ex-champion, Carnera, for a crack at heavyweight champion Max Baer.

Sports Calendar

Golf

Sept. 10-15 — National Amateur Championships, The Country Club, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Horse-racing

Sept. 3-15—Westchester Racing Association, Belmont Park, New York.

Horse-shows

Sept. 21—National Polo Pony Society, Meadow Brook Club, Long Island.

Lawn-tennis

Sept. 14-22 — Pacific Southwest Championships, Los Angeles.

Polo

Sept. 8, 12, 15—East-West Matches, Meadow Brook Club, Long Island, New York.

Yachting

Sept. 15—*America's* Cup Series, off Newport, Rhode Island.

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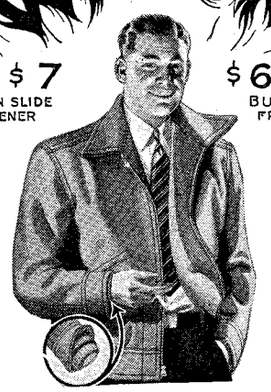

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Cup Race—Dramatis Personæ

Endeavour, *Warming Up Against* Vanitie, *Carries a Lady in the Afterguard, an American Among the Amateurs in Her Crew, a Business Man at Her Wheel, and Neptune's Good Wishes*

By Robert R. French

FOR the first time in Cup boat history a working crew will include amateurs. After six weeks of intensive training, one week before her Atlantic crossing, the professional crew of *Endeavour* struck for higher wages. Facing a trying and disappointing situation, T. O. M. Sopwith, challenger, sent out an "SOS" to amateurs throughout the British Isles. Answers poured in. Deluged, Sopwith assigned the task of selection to the Commodore of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club.

The unforeseen difficulties under which the British boat set sail for America have aroused a still greater interest in this sporting classic. The amateur afterguard has long been an American institution in Cup boats, but Sopwith has taken a leaf out of American sailing-methods by placing thirteen amateurs in the crew, along with the professionals who stuck with their boat. Further, *Endeavour* on reaching America was laid up at the Herreshoff Yards, where anyone might inspect the holy of holies, a Cup challenger's underbody.

When Gerald Lambert offered to sail his *Vanitie* against *Endeavour* in a series of races to tune up the challenger, Sopwith readily accepted the opportunity to acquaint his mixed crew with "J" class racing.

Precedent suffered one last shock when Harold S. Vanderbilt, skipper of *Rainbow*, a probable defender, invited Sopwith to sail aboard her during one of her trial runs. Informality at last had entered the most formal of sport events.

Endeavour is an English boat; but one of the thirteen members of *Endeavour's* crew is an American, Beecher Moore. Born in Rochester, New York, his father moved to England when Moore was only one year old. From the Clayesmore School, he entered Harvard College, in 1931, leaving during his junior year to aid in his father's business. Altho Moore did no sailing in this country, he was a member of the cross-country team at Harvard and established a record in that event as a freshman.

The Yankee Aboard

Starting his sailing career in a dinghy on the Thames, he has had a notable career in racing small boats. A member of the Thames Sailing Club, and the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club, he is a tanned six-footer, twenty-six years old, stocky, with light brown, almost blond, hair. He walks with quick, springy strides and talks in jerky phrases, clipped by a slight English accent.

From the convoy, *Vita*, Moore boarded *Endeavour* at the Azores and finished the crossing aboard the racing-sloop, then ketch-rigged. "The trip," he said, "was most uneventful. After passing the Azores we struck a storm, a rough squall with a hard rain. And when rain is driven into your face by a sixty-mile gale, it's no fun.

"Since arriving here, we have been working pretty hard. Yesterday (Tuesday, August 14) we worked from six in the morning until midnight, for *Endeavour* went over at 10:30 last night. It's pretty hard work, but it's a lot of fun.

"We're sailing for Newport this afternoon, and there's a lot of work to be done yet. I had a hard job wangling this trip ashore, and I'd better get back. Haven't given you much to write about, have I? But don't lay it on too thick, because there's about twelve other fellows, and I'll be getting a lot of kidding. It's coming already."

And the "twelve other fellows," the amateurs, are by no means inexperienced sailors. All are members of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club.

A Lady Aboard

Attractive Mrs. Sopwith will be the timekeeper in the amateur afterguard. The second woman to be a member of a Cup boat's crew, she brings a lucky omen. Lady Burton, wife of William Burton, sailing master for Sir Thomas Lipton in 1920, was the first woman to sail in a Cup boat. That year, England came closest to winning the "ould mug" since it was lost to the schooner, *America*, in 1851.

Playing a lone hand against the three contestants for the right to defend the Cup, T. O. M. Sopwith has brought his sloop to this country to win. He is a tall man, rather heavy-set now, with graying hair.

Keystone

Beecher Moore, the Rochester Yankee aboard England's *Endeavour*

A pipe usually is cocked between his teeth. At first distant and rather cold, his smile promptly disarms the person to whom he is talking. A twinkle in his gray eyes, the corners wrinkled from the strong sea sun, he speaks with assurance. Like Gerald Lambert, owner and skipper of the twenty-year-old *Vanitie*, Sopwith belongs to the growing class of yachtsmen who have become wealthy in business and have turned to large racing-sloops for the sport of the thing.

"My previous racing experience," he said, "was in the twelve-meters, *Doris* and *Mouette* (French for 'Sea-Gull'). Mrs. Sopwith sailed with me."

For the last four years he has been sailing in the *Shamrock V*, which he bought to gain experience in "J'" class boats.

"Whether *Endeavour* is superior to *Shamrock* in design, in rigging, or a better boat throughout, I do not know. I hope the improvement is a general superiority.

"As for the crew of amateurs and professionals, it may or may not work out well. The efficiency of the crew will depend entirely on the amount of time we will have for training."

As he walked from the landing of the Herreshoff Yards, he passed *Enterprise*, last defender of the "ould mug" for America. He stopped and turned to study the forward section of her underbody. The sleek grace of the beached *Enterprise* is gone as she rests by the vacant cradle which held *Rainbow*, her probable successor. Her gleaming white topsides are dull and streaked with black smootches from the tar-papered deck-house. Only a bright sign in red and black letters informs the curious that there is *Enterprise*, successful defender of the *America's* Cup in 1930.

For the Fun of It

Out at her mooring, *Endeavour* seems to preen herself in the sun. Her tall white mast towers high above the deck. The rich dark blue topsides are broken by a thin gold trimming and a broad white band at the water-line. Her sheer runs in a graceful line from her slim, high, pointed bow down to her long, overhanging stern. Sleek, powerful, snug, she has an urge to go.

A light northerly breeze filled her perfectly set sails, and she set out for Newport seeking her "Cup full of luck." Aloft was the Royal Yacht Squadron Corinthian Pennant, insignia of the Royal Yacht Squadron member who sails his own boat—first time flown on a challenger since 1895 when *Valkyrie III* sought the Cup. Late in September, as *Endeavour* turns the marker for the last leg home, perhaps Old Neptune, captivated by her beauty, will add to the push of the wind a sly underwater pull to help the sporting skipper who brought over a boat just for the fun of it.

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And Now the Forgotten Fisherman

From Farm to Factory, Everyone Seems to Have Been Remembered by Roosevelt—Now Angling, the Pastime of Presidents, Finds New Friends at the National Capital

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

LEISURE finds a large place in New Deal therapeutics. From corn-cob pipes to bootblacks, from brokerage houses to the heavy-goods industries, the NRA codes of fair competition have prescribed shorter working-hours. Tho the Blue Eagle has decreed more time for play, New Dealers have as yet given scant attention to the social problem of the new leisure. For this reason, the new Federal policy of assistance to anglers, and the enlargement of opportunities for fishing, have a trail-blazing significance.

Why has the new dispensation singled out the angler for its special favor? Two men provide the answer—neither official "brain-trusters." Frank T. Bell, Commissioner of Fisheries—formerly Secretary to Senator Dill of Washington—believes that the Bureau, instead of devoting itself exclusively to commercial fisheries, as it has in the past, should give some of its time to sportsmen, and has shaped its plans accordingly. And anglers have won a preferred place, not only because Commissioner Bell has had his eye on the interest of sportsmen, but for the reason also that in Talbott Denmead, law enforcement officer, a real fishing enthusiast, is at the controls.

Denmead heads the Black Bass and Anglers Division, which handles the new Federal service for sportsmen. He brings to the job a practical knowledge of the angler's problem, and an apostolic faith in the recreational value of fishing in the modern world.

Service for Anglers

Under Denmead's direction, the Federal Government has started its first direct service to anglers. Its helping hand will reach out in many directions. It will assist in the organization of sportsmen's clubs. It recommends the proper tackle for various kinds of fishing, and, on request, it arranges fishing expeditions, and picks the streams. For those interested in theory, and the fine points of technique, Denmead had prepared a representative list of books on angling, and such special fields as bait-fishing, bait-casting, fly-fishing, surf-casting, rod-making and so on. His office likewise has on hand data on the sale status of black bass, the license regulations in each State, both as to duration and cost.

As a clearing-house for information for anglers, his office probably has no rival here. That information is available to a growing population of anglers estimated at from seven and one-half to ten millions in number. For the year 1932-33, 4,858,178 fishing licenses were issued, giving the States a revenue of $6,775,-910.14. The total number of anglers is much larger than this, for many persons are not required to take out licenses.

Talbott Denmead

This is the army to whose interests the Black Bass and Anglers Division devotes itself. "Where shall I go fishing?" thousands ask, and each query brings an individual reply. At times, Denmead is hard pressed for an answer. As our cities grow larger, and as urbanization proceeds apace, to find a good fishing-ground within a couple of hours of New York, Philadelphia or Boston is not as simple as it was a generation ago. But Denmead has a store of information that is a never failing cause of wonder to the layman.

Just as the racing-expert has on the tip of his tongue the times turned in by every horse for several seasons, on the leading race-tracks, so Denmead watches fishing-streams, and the day-by-day changes in fishing conditions. When unable to answer the question out of his own personal knowledge, he is usually able to supply the missing link in his information schedule through directing a pertinent inquiry to the State or local fish and game association. The map has its story to tell to the initiated, and, as by a grapevine, information reaches Denmead, highly sensitive in his receptivity, that gives him an amazingly accurate picture of fishing conditions as they prevail anywhere in the vast empire east of the Mississippi.

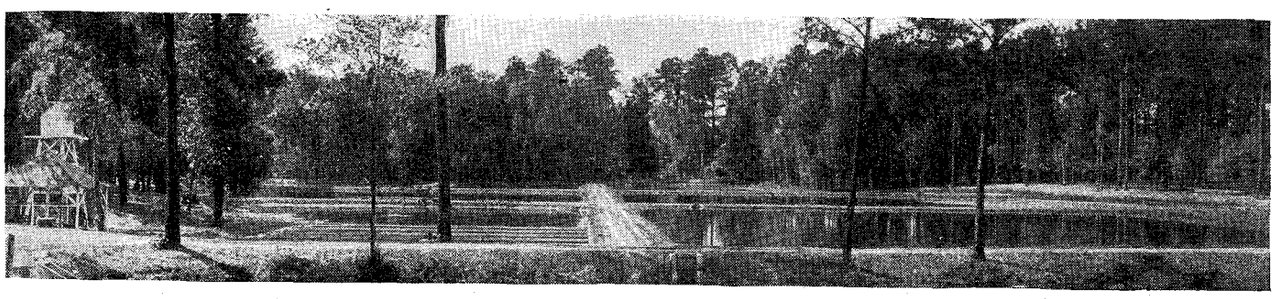
Cooperation with private conservation organizations is an important part of the program for assisting sportsmen. Through sportsmen's clubs, Boy Scout organizations, and others, the Federal authorities are ready to assist in stocking private rearing-grounds. If private groups furnish the ponds, and rear the fish, Uncle Sam will provide the frys. The formation this year of the new Planning Council of Commercial and Game Fish Commissioners will enlarge the area of cooperation.

Stream pollution carries a threat which is quite as serious for game as it is to commercial fish. Improvement of streams and lakes is no less essential. Thanks to the Civilian Conservation Corps, many physical improvements have been installed during the last year. This is the kind of work for which the CCC is admirably fitted, and if the program continues for several years, as now seems likely, until all the forests in the public domain have been brought under scientific management, anglers will have good cause for rejoicing.

Stocking of streams and lakes is essential, if game-fish are to be plentiful in the sportsman's new domain. The Bureau of Fisheries is ready. It has at present nearly ninety cultural stations. The demands on the Federal hatcheries have sharply increased, ranging from 23 per cent. for steelhead salmon up to 70 per cent. for the black-spotted trout.

Pastime of Presidents

Historical precedent affords good justification for the recognition which the New Deal has accorded disciples of Izaak Walton. George Washington on occasion gave wise counsel on bait and fishing-tackle. Daniel Webster, according to historians, drafted the outlines of the Bunker Hill Address while fishing. Grover Cleveland turned to fishing as a favorite diversion from the cares of State, and his "Hunting and Fishing Sketches" is a minor classic in the field. Both Harrison and Coolidge, on occasion, tried their luck with the rod, and Herbert Hoover found in the trout-streams on the Rapidan, and elsewhere, the mental armor with which to defend himself against the attacks of relentless political foes. Franklin D. Roosevelt, tho not the greatest of the Fishing Presidents, puts in many an hour fishing, when he leaves Washington on his deep-sea cruises. For their preferment, under the New Deal, anglers can cite the highest of authority, an authority that reaches both the White House, and the Supreme Court.



View of a typical Federal fish-hatchery, at Orangeburg, South Carolina

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British Broker Gives Wall Street a Lively Week

Major Angas's Book Predicting Boom on Basis of Credit Inflation Challenged by American Economists; General Business Activity Gains Under the New Deal

THE dullest five-hour day on the Stock Market in twelve years ushered in last week's trading. Stocks were drooping and only 270,000 shares exchanged hands. Bridge and pinochle games went on almost without interruption. But the next morning something

Acme

Maj. Lawrence Lee Bazley Angas

had galvanized the market into activity. Stocks rose, 579,000 shares changed hands, and the following day saw the most active market for a month, with sales of 1,295,710 shares at average prices the highest in two weeks. The next day activity dropped down to 750,000 shares and prices moved off slightly.

The Street's Reaction

This went into Wall Street history as the "Angas market," or "Angas week." In London, Maj. Lawrence Lee Bazley Angas, a stock broker and self-declared "student of currency and the business cycle" had written a book. He called it "The Coming American Boom." This stocky, blue-eyed, heavy-mustached Englishman of forty-one, with a liking for double-breasted coats and cigars, with a background of Oxford and a brilliant war record including a Croix de Guerre, has taken a fancy to this word "coming." He predicted successfully a "Coming Collapse in Rubber," a "Coming Rise in Gold Shares," a "coming boom" in England, and then went wrong in forecasting a "Coming Collapse in Gold."

The little book on the American boom did not start any great wave of British buying of American shares. But when it was republished in this country at the Stock Market's dullest moment, Wall Street brokers pricked up their ears, called up their customers, and the buying began. It was not entirely the book, as the Street was buzzing with rumors of an Administration gesture to the Right, and of a formal statement devaluating the dollar to the limit as a final measure of inflation.

Now Major Angas's arguments were neither new nor incontrovertible, and Wall Street criticism was both profound and pungent. A New York *Times* market observer recorded the suggestion that the secret of this little book's appeal was "the same as that which enthralls the lowly handmaid or factory girl in tales of 'true' love and romance or her masculine counterpart in stories of 'true' success."

The Angas argument, in short, was that such a tremendous credit basis had been built up that it was bound to burst out into a great speculative wave very shortly. The Major began by crediting President Roosevelt with a logical, coherent plan of ending the depression through "an artificially created redundancy of spending power."

The nub of the Angas monetary argument is that with a "redundancy" of money the owners will desire to put it to a profitable use, and will buy either income-giving securities or commodities. The Government's chief method of creating this redundancy is by heavy borrowing from the banks, creating additional bank-deposits and therefore additional bank credit. "If you go on pumping money into people's pockets and pass-books the result will eventually be felt in the shops."

When, then, is the time to buy for the coming rise? Major Angas's guess is that "such a rise will begin before the end of the summer of 1934."

There is general Wall Street admission that Major Angas is quite correct about the credit basis for business revival and a stock-market boom. But thoughtful Wall Street commentators agreed that the Major omitted another no less vital factor. That is, he ignored the non-monetary phases of the New Deal. As James P. Warburg, the banker, said in the New York *Times:*

"He seems to attach no significance to the fact that the attractiveness of common-stock equities, if one expects further drastic depreciation of the dollar, is largely offset by the uncertainty which pertains to the future of all industrial enterprises by reason of governmental interference in management and attempts to fix prices, profits, wages and hours of employment."

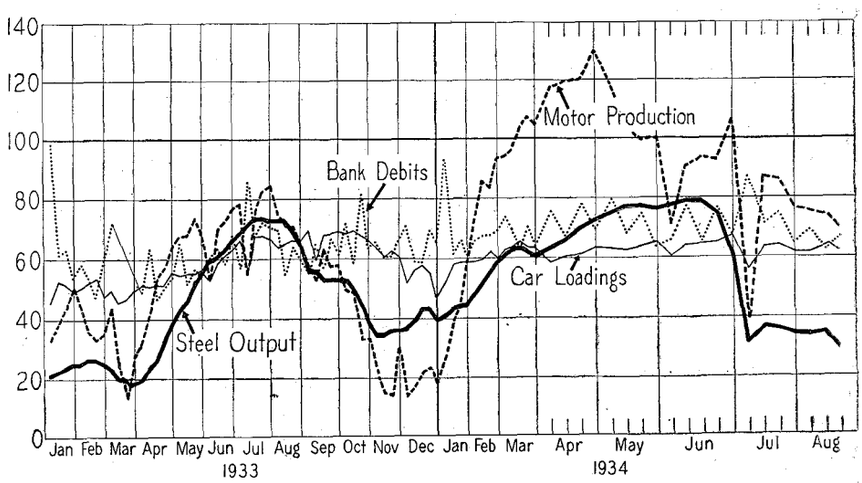
This brings up the question whether recovery has reached a point where it will justify upward movement on the stock market. Recently there came from Washington a set of figures showing that in spite of the present summer recession, general business activity at the beginning of August was 39 per cent. higher than in March, 1933, and that in this same period there had been an improvement of 72 per cent. in pay-rolls, 35 per cent. in employment, 55 per cent. in foreign trade, 85 per cent. in building, 31 per cent. in freight car-loadings, 26 per cent. in department-store sales, and 25 per cent. in bank-deposits.

Business Gains

A number of statistical services have recently published figures showing better corporation earnings. One list of 250 large companies shows a gain for the first half of this year of $189,201,000 over the first half year of 1933.

During the past week Henry Ford announced that he would spend $5,500,000 on a new plant. The du Pont Company declared an extra dividend of fifty cents. Chesapeake and Ohio and National Cash Register reported larger earnings. Automobile exports for the first six months of the year showed a 155 per cent. gain over 1933 and 124 per cent. gain over 1932.

On the other hand, steel production dropped, and General Railway Signal Company showed a loss for the half year as against a profit in 1933.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending August 18

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Changes in the Federal Reserve Board

Reviving the Vice-Governorship, the President Names John J. Thomas to That Post and Delays Appointing a Governor

Following the resignation of Eugene R. Black, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, a number of changes were made before filling the place of the Atlanta banker, who has given up his conspicuous $12,000 job in Washington to return to the direction of the Reserve Bank in his own city at $25,000 a year. This very point brings the reflection that some of the most important financial positions in the Government are not sufficiently well paid to attract really big men. But Mr. Black, it must be said, was universally conceded to be one of the best men available. He was able to keep the confidence both of the Administration and of conservative financiers.

© International

John J. Thomas

Considerable curiosity has been aroused over just what he will do as "liaison" man between the Administration and the bankers of the country.

Delaying the appointment of a successor to Mr. Black, President Roosevelt revived the office of Vice-Governor, promoting to that position a member of the Board from Nebraska, John J. Thomas. Mr. Thomas is considered thoroughly in sympathy with the New Deal, and a representative of the Farm Belt.

He has asserted that there has been no lack of cooperation between the Reserve Board and the Treasury. He is a lawyer and a former active campaigner for Franklin D. Roosevelt. He has declared himself "a friend of the farmer," and has spoken of the drought as a "blessing in disguise" which may "bring farm prices in line with industrial, and create a condition where they can all go up together."

A Reappointment

At the same time, President Roosevelt reappointed to the Reserve Board Adolph C. Miller, who was one of the original members of the Board. Mr. Miller was appointed from California, but has established a residence in Washington, and, therefore, was reappointed as a member from the Fifth District. This left an opening from the Far West, which led to predictions in Washington that the next Governor of the Board would be appointed from that area.

All in all, these changes convinced Washington correspondents that the Administration has been using its power of appointment to place at the head of the Reserve System men in full sympathy with New Deal policies. The suggestion has been made that as a result of the recent financial legislation the Governorship of the Federal Reserve Board has become quite subordinate to the Treasury Department. At the same time, it has been remembered that the Reserve Board has received new powers over Wall Street through the Stock Exchange Regulation Act.

Successful Housing Project

One use of public funds in housing which meets the approval of such a conservative observer as the New York *Journal of Commerce* is the project at Alta Vista, Virginia. It seems that the expanding business of two factories has resulted in acute congestion of population, with as many as eighteen persons, or three families, living in a single four-room house. So, fifty small modern houses were provided to relieve overcrowding and improve living standards. A limited profit corporation raised the necessary funds, in part locally, and the rest from the PWA. Costs were held down so that houses could be rented at $16 to $20 a month with complete amortization in twenty-five years.

Moreover, substantial quantities of lumber, cement, electric fixtures, sanitary equipment, and other materials were used, and local merchants reported the most active business in their memory. This brought *The Journal of Commerce* to the conclusion that "construction of comfortable small houses, with modern conveniences, in towns, and of low-cost multiple-dwellings, in congested urban areas, appear to be one of the most desirable methods of employing the idle capital and labor of the nation."

More Savers Than Ever

When the figures for July 1 were reported no less than 13,686,947 people had deposits in the mutual savings-banks of the country. This is the greatest number of depositors on record in the hundred-year history of the banks. The gain in depositors since January 1 was 273,898, whereas the gain for the previous six months was 109,496.

Savings-bank executives always measure the trend by the number of accounts, rather than total deposits, said Philip A. Benson, President of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. The significance of these figures, as seen by Mr. Benson, was stated like this: "The continued increase in accounts can only mean the average man and woman is financially better off."

Total bank-deposits also rose during the same period up to $9,720,377,072. The size of the average account, however, showed a slight decline from $715.32 to $710.19. The Bowery Savings Bank of New York continues to be the largest Mutual Savings Bank with deposits of more than $500,000,000, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York second, with $410,000,000 and the Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia third, with $313,000,000.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Regimenting Physicians

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The letters in regard to physicians and their attitude toward the public is interesting to me. There are men who are practising medicine who should be doing time in some State prison, and there are other men who will be rewarded with a harp and crown if the traditions of the Good Book are true.

The majority of physicians would serve the public if there was assurance that food, clothing and shelter would be the certain reward, but when the physician is asked to go at night to attend some case thirty miles away, and is unacquainted with the person making the call he must pause before he adds additional wear and tear on his car, burns his own gas and oil to find out where his compensation is coming from. Most physicians are barely "getting by," and many are not doing even that.

A solution of the problem consists in the Federal Government regimenting the medical men as is done in the Army. District the country, paying the physician a livable salary, and provide free medical attention to the public when needed.

The fear and worry attendant on sickness would be removed, and the doctors would be as well off, if not better off, than they are now.

H. B. Wentz, M.D.

Elkins, Arkansas.

Conservation of Water-Power

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The gratitude of the nation is due to President Roosevelt in his far-reaching plans to conserve the immense water-power of the country through public ownership.

Considerable sacrifice has already been made in the direction of surrendering certain water-power stations to private corporations, and the President's action reversing the policy that had been started is all the more commendable on that account. Water-power is a gift of nature to all the people. It is an essential monopoly and should therefore never be surrendered by the people.

Henry Ware Allen.

Wichita, Kansas.

"American Understood"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Under "Topics of the Day," I was interested to read the article headed "Do You Speak American?" because it reminded me of a little candy shop in Havre, France, that had on its show-window in large white letters: "English Spoken; American Understood."

(Miss) Suzanne Paris.

Princeton, New Jersey.

News-writers' Wages—A Reply

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—May I reply to your correspondent, A. L. Clark, in your issue of August 18, who wants to see news-writers' wages standardized and their qualifications codified?

Chester Lord, managing editor of *The* (New York) *Sun* once said, "It takes all sorts of people to make a newspaper." Here is the voice of experience answering the proposition of standardized qualifications. Nothing but a dull, prosy newspaper could result therefrom and hundreds of men who may later turn out to be good writers would be deprived of their opportunity to discover themselves.

L. A. Mack.

New York City.

Labor-Union Salaries

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The salaries of various heads of big business institutions, including the United States Steel Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, American Tobacco Company, and various banks have been published and have in many instances appeared excessive.

On the other hand, I have wondered what salaries have been paid to the various directing heads of the labor-unions, such as the United Iron and Steel Workers of America, United Textile Workers, American Federation of Labor, the Railroad Brotherhood, and other large labor-organizations, together with their perquisites, expense-accounts, travel expenses, etc.

A Reader.

Boston, Massachusetts.

Legal Defense of Criminals

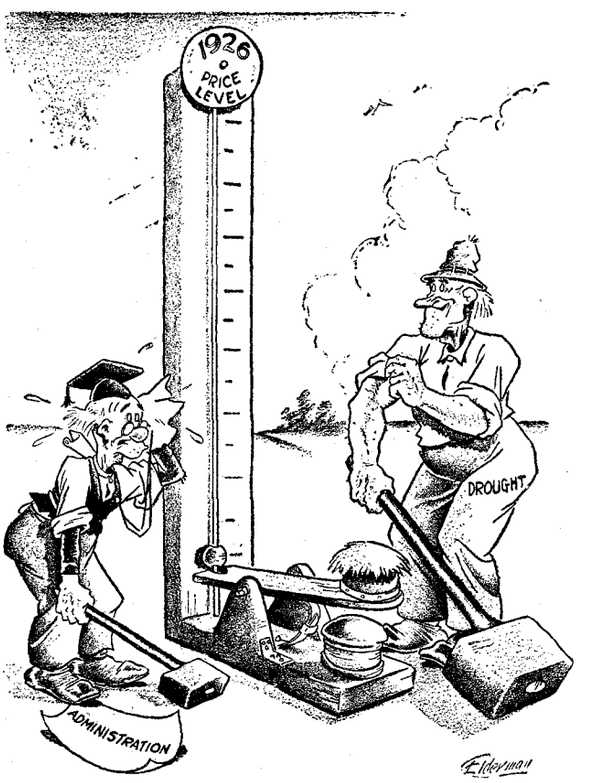
To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In answer to the letter by Inspector Burke, in which he took upon himself the task of reproving the legal profession for their defense of criminals—he failed to insert one very important truth: The torture-chambers of the police departments wherein they submit defendants to inhuman grillings and beatings to secure admissions for crimes which they never committed.

If my memory serves me correctly one of the wardens of Sing Sing Prison stated after his retirement that he was satisfied that more than 25 per cent. of the executions during his wardenship were those of innocent persons.

So long as our system of police work continues there will be justification for the defense of criminals, and even after we have obtained a reformed method of the police departments every defendant will be entitled to as good defense as can possibly be obtained.

David W. Fletcher.

Des Moines, Iowa.



"Lemme Show You"

—Elderman in the Washington *Post*

Posting Pensioners' Names

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The letter of Joseph P. Lawlor on posting pensioners' names with disabilities and amounts drawn is unreasonable.

Many vets have disabilities whose nature and extent are kept from them as a matter of medical necessity. Posting would mean an enormous expense, continual charges would be necessary, and persons not versed in such things would be continually writing into the Government offices seeking to have worthy cases cut, because they did not show visible effects.

Not one civilian in a hundred would understand the nature of the disabilities, nor would they be competent to judge the handicap. Many vets have recurrent disabilities, and ratings are continually changing.

Daniel Hunt.
Past State Commander
Disabled American Veterans
of the World War.

Seminole, Oklahoma.

Pistol Laws—England's and Ours

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—"To End Pistol-Toting," there are laws in most of the States of our pistol-toting nation designed to effect that desirable purpose; but like all other laws that threaten the "right" of the citizen to do as he pleases, they are not popular enough to insure enforcement.

Besides, the "right to bear arms" is guaranteed by our elastic Constitution; and as our hold-up men and burglars find them useful in their exciting callings, the peaceful householder and the pleasure-seeking traveler and the joyous vacationist see no good reason why they too should not go "heeled."

Our English cousins are much wiser than we in dealing with this question.

In effect they say to the bad men of Merry England: "Wot's the use of everybody making perambulating arsenals of themselves? Aren't you blokes, man for man, as good as the bobbies?"

"Right you are," says the bad man, swelling out his chest. "Then prove it," retorts foxy John Bull, "by leaving deadly weapons to cowards and the Army and Navy; brave Englishmen can settle their differences with the bare hands God gave them: the bobbies are not like the timid Americans and other foreigners; they do not need guns to handle the likes of you!"

That there are comparatively few murders by hold-up men and burglars in England is due, in part, to the fact that the officers of the law do not, or did not, carry guns—that the bad men, knowing this, had no fear of being killed by the police when apprehended in the commission of crime; and so they, too, went about their business unarmed and thus kept down the casualties.

However, in addition to this feeling of safety from death at the hands of the police, was the knowledge on the part of the criminal that if he engaged in his breaking and entering between the hours of midnight and dawn (when households are most defenseless), or was at that time toting a pistol, the penalty incurred would be *very greatly increased*.

Pistol-toting will continue in this country just as long as laws seeking its regulation are treated with the contempt shown generally for laws that are not enforced.

Frank Chase.

National City, California.

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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Big Gains Cited in War on Depression

(Continued from page 5)

the workers during a period of voluntary idleness.

One lingering strike was settled as Minneapolis truck-drivers went back to work. But the strikes of aluminum workers in Pittsburgh, bus-drivers in Chicago, and longshoremen in Portland, Oregon, continued to harass mediators. Altogether about a million workers over the country are involved in strikes and threatened strikes.

Of deep interest to New Deal leaders was the announcement of the formation of the American Liberty League, ostensibly a nonpartizan organization of conservative Democrats and Republicans intended to combat radicalism, preserve property rights, and uphold and preserve the Constitution. Altho the League denies that it is a foe of the New Deal, political observers see it as a crystallization of sentiment against some present tendencies in government under President Roosevelt.

Jouett Shouse, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee while John J. Raskob was National Committee Chairman, was elected Chairman of the League. On the executive committee are John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President in 1924; Irenee du Pont, a former Republican who supported both Smith and Roosevelt; Nathan L. Miller, former Republican Governor of New York; Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for President in 1928, and Representative James W. Wadsworth, Republican, of New York.

Sentiment in Washington appeared to regard the League as an attempt to rally conservative opinion against the New Deal. In any event, President Roosevelt took the edge off the organization's first punch with a few remarks at a press conference. He heartily indorsed the League's purposes to defend the Constitution and personal and property rights, but observed that the League did not go far enough and protect also the rights of non-property-owners under the Constitution.

In fact, the President took occasion to invite the League to go further than its original aims implied, and join with him in defending the right of all people under the Constitution to find work, keep from starvation, and seek education and shelter, regardless of whether they were property-owners.

He told the press correspondents that he had received a good laugh when he read a newspaper dispatch saying that Wall Street hailed the formation of the League as an answer to a prayer.

The week-end was also marked by a tart rebuke given by the President to Senator Thomas D. Schall, Republican, of Minnesota, who had charged the Administration with maneuvering to "gag" the press and to establish a government press service. The President had asked the Senator for facts to back up the charge, and the Senator complied with a two-page letter. Angered because he said the letter was "vituperative" and contained no facts, the President telegraphed Senator Schall that "The incident is closed."

The Senator, however, refused to consider the incident closed, and on Monday addressed another letter to the White House containing new charges. He declared that the Administration controlled "the business offices of the Press by government investment of $1,000,000,000 in the preferred shares of over 6,000 banks—without the credit support of which the publication of a great daily newspaper, or even a magazine and book publishing enterprise having national circulation, would be a business impossibility." The Rayburn Communications Act, he alleged, is pronounced by the American Newspaper Guild "a menace and the foundation of the worst form of 'dictatorship.'"

The President refused to intervene in the heated California Democratic campaign which preceded the primary election on Tuesday of this week. Altho Democratic managers had urged him to take a stand against Upton Sinclair, whose program was decidedly to the Left, the President would not commit himself or his Administration to the support of any one candidate.

New York City Cash Robbery Sets Record

(Continued from page 7)

Assurance Company, which reimbursed the trucking-company for its loss, both sent their own detectives out to cooperate with the regular police. A high official of the Commercial Union Assurance Company was certain that most of the money would be recovered. Other insurance officials weren't so confident, nor were the police. While it is usual for insurance companies to recover as much as 75 per cent. of securities stolen in hold-ups, cash is another story. Each of the twenty-five armored cars of the United States Trucking Company is insured for $8,000,000.

Following the robbery it was inevitable that the company owning the armored cars, which transport as much as $20,000,000 daily through New York City streets, would attempt to revise its system of safeguards. Three men always are used on the truck. One is supposed to stay in the truck, while the other two move the cash. But the bandits had timed their movements so perfectly that they were able to cover the two guards and the driver before the latter could close the door of his truck.

Editorial commentators were particularly critical of this method of safeguarding against attack.

The Baltimore *Evening Sun*—"An absolutely thief-proof method of transporting money efficiently, on which much ingenuity has been lavished, has never been found."

Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*—"Crimes of this nature can not be curbed by routine police methods. It is necessary to match the subtlety and thoroughness of the criminals by the use of superior brains. In spite of the growing menace of banditry, the forces of law and order are still sadly handicapped in combating criminals who have the nerve and the brains to pull off spectacular jobs."

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Wary Father.—NERVOUS SUITOR—"Sir, er—that is, I would like to—er—that is, I mean I have been going with your daughter for five years—"

FATHER—"Well, waddye want—a pension?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Put Him Back to Work.—DOCTOR—"Ah, Mrs. Higgins, and how is your husband to-day?"

MRS. HIGGINS—"Gettin' along grand, doctor. Why, 'e tried to 'it me this mornin'."—*Tit-Bits.*

Come Over on Our Side.—"Mr. Chairman," said the speaker, "there are so many ribald interruptions I can scarcely hear myself speaking."

"Cheer up, guv'nor," said a voice. "You ain't missin' much!"—*Liverpool Standard.*

Sure, They've Settled Down.—Youth has acquired a more definite aim in the past year, we think. The hitch-hiker at intersections this season is thumbing in only two or three directions instead of four.—*Detroit News.*

Or Put Salt on His Tail.—BIG-GAME HUNTER—"Once while I was having a meal in the jungle a lion came so close to me that I could feel his breath on the back of my neck. What did I do?"

BORED LISTENER—"Turned your collar up?"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

How Senators Are Made.—"Have you brought many people to your way of thinking?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "Public opinion is something like a mule I owned when I was a boy. In order to keep up the appearance of being driver I had to watch the way he was going and follow on behind."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Getting Her Lessons.—"And when Mrs. Gubbins sez you wasn't no lidy, wot did yer say?"

"I sez, 'Two negatives means an infirmary,' and I knocks 'er down. She is now in the 'orspital."—*London Standard.*

Seeing Things.—"Dad, what is an actor?"

"An actor? My son, an actor is a man who can walk to the side of a stage, peer into the wings filled with theatrical props, dirt and dust, other actors, stage-hands, old clothes, and other claptrap, and say, 'What a lovely view there is from this window!'"—*Variety.*

Heard in Classroom.—"Now, boys," said the teacher, "tell me the signs of the zodiac. You first, Thomas."

"Taurus, the Bull."

"Right! Now, you, Harold, another one."

"Cancer, the Crab."

"Right again. And now it's your turn, Albert."

The boy looked puzzled, hesitated a moment and then blurted out: "Mickey, the Mouse."—*Vancouver Province.*

Knocking?—It seems the movie industry is no longer hitting on all sex.—*Edmund J. Kiefer in the Buffalo Courier-Express.*

Easy to Please.—ARTIST—"Shall I paint you in a frock coat?"

MR. NURICH—"Oh, don't make any fuss—just wear your smock."—*Ludlow (England) Advertiser.*

Presence of Mind.—MASTER—"Mary, has anybody telephoned while I've been out?"

MAID—"Yes, sir, but I could not make out the name. To be on the safe side, I said you would let him have something on account to-morrow."—*Stray Stories.*

And a Nervous Breakdown.—"Would you mind walking the other w'y and not passing the 'orse?" said a London cabman with exaggerated politeness to the fat lady who had just paid a minimum fare.

"Why?" she inquired.

"Because, if 'e sees wot 'e's been carrying for a shilling 'e'll 'ave a fit."—*Toronto Globe.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Beware of Libel!—Mr. McC—— is considered by many one of New Jersey's lawyers.—*Princeton (N. J.) paper.*

Puddle Jumper.—For sale, 1931 Ford, 2-door sedan, in a bathing suit when he body Veith's Store.—*Meadville (Pa.) paper.*

Too Much Beef.—
Youth Gorged to Death
Seeking Fame as Matador
—*Head-line in Duluth (Minn.) paper.*

Reverse English.—Friends here were sorry to learn recently that Mrs. George Leitschuh, a former resident of Okawville, is convalescing at Belleville, after suffering several broken ribs in a fall.—*Okawville (Ill.) paper.*

They Do It With Mirrors.—
WOMEN ARE BECOMING MORE
BEAUTIFUL MEN; ALSO
LOOKING BETTER
—*Head-line in Scranton (Pa.) paper.*

Fashion Talk.—"Contributions of Youth to World Nudiness," was the subject discussed at a meeting held by the Women's Missionary Society.—*Joplin (Mo.) paper.*

Treat 'em Rough.—
DON'T FEED MOTHS
CLEAN
WINTER GARMENTS
—*Sign in a Carnegie (Pa.) store window.*

A "Slip" fan says, "Make 'em eat dirty ones."

Full House Assured.—At the morning service of the First Presbyterian church Sunday the pastor, the Rev. James A. McC——, will speak on "The Secret of Poker."—*St. Petersburg (Fla.) paper.*

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